PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

VOL. IV NO. 40 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons.
Feb				
15th	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
27th	Kashmir	9000	...	...
27th	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
5th March	Sardinia	7000	...	...
12th	Medina	12500	...	...
19th	Caledonia	8000	...	...
26th	Mongolia	10000	...	...
3rd April	Maloja	12500	...	...
9th	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
16th	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	...	...
22nd	Salsette	6000	Khiva	9000
30th	Karmala	9000	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Feb. 24th	Novara	7000	Malwa	11000
	Malda	7000	Mooltan	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
19th Feb	Lhasa	Karachi Coasting connecting with Dumra at Karachi for Gulf passengers only
22nd "	Linga	Karachi Coasting.
4th March	Palamcotta	East and South Africa via Porebunder

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	12th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Tetomi Maru	U. Tanaka	3412	21st Feb.	4th March
Moyori Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	6th Mar.	18th March
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	16th Mar.	28th March
Rangoon Maru	T. Kusano	5848	20th Mar.	1st April
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki	4173	22nd Mar.	3rd April

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Tosan Maru	3856	Y. Nakano.	22nd Feb.	2nd March
Java Maru	4499	T. Fuchikami	23rd Feb.	4th Mar.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	T. Kuchiki	3rd March	14th March

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,
23, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
SPRING SAILINGS. 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi About.
City of Exeter	A & C	9373	....	24th Feb
City of Paris	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles.	A & C	8260	20th Apr	18th Apr.
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	....	10th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
Marseilles	Rs. 555	Rs. 833	Rs. 430	Rs. 630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	942	...	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at *one anna* throughout India at the following stations:
AGRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Sha Surajmal Cunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDNAGAR—La Croix & Co. St. Anne's.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AJMER.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDRA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbotham & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHAVNAGAR.—Trivedi Jethalal Kalian.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—Pinto & Sons.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BROACH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Sons.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—The Elhence, Agency.
DHARWAR.—Higginbotham & Co.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GWALIOR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HUBLI.—Higginbotham & Co.
HYDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOLHAPUR CITY.—S. A. Kulkarni & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukhram Keshavram Pandya, Esq.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—Ram Sharanlal.
SHOLAPUR.—Dhonde Brothers.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—Changanlal Motiram, Kellapia.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE
*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Circassia	6723	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916.
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	9th " "
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	23rd " "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	14th May "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	667
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provides it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

FELICE CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
83-85, *MEDOWS STREET*
7, *ESPLANADE ROAD* } *BOMBAY.*
ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.
Telegrams 'Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Darien (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien (Mukden)
Hongkong		Nagasaki
Honolulu		Newchwang
Kobe		New York
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		Osaka
		Pekin
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Sydney (Australia)		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		
Tsinanfu		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of threee per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereen; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
(SCOTLAND.)
B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,
P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000
Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	F.M.S.)	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban(F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping(F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,0
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,00
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,00
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES, may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

LOST a ZANZIBAR GREY PARROT on Sunday last. A reward will be offered to anyone returning the same to occupant of top floor, WHITE HOUSE, Apollo Bunder. 1039

TO MOTORIST—Don't throw away your old tyres. Bring to the Michell Tyre Repairing Co., they will make them serviceable again for you.
Solid band tyres for big trucks fitted by hydraulic pressure. MICHELL TYRE REPAIRING Co., 5-12, Queen's Road, P. O. 2, Bombay. 311

WANTED

WANTED—A small airy flat in Fort for residential purposes. Apply to Box No. 7 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1023

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS for large well-furnished rooms. E. L. or Fans. Couple Rs. 225. Single Rs. 140. Apply Mrs. St POURCAIN, Edward House, Apollo Bunder. 1020

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, Pupils desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Address: MONSIEUR RALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil—1st floor, Wodehouse Road. 900

WANTED—MARRIED COUPLE or two CHUMS to share a large airy room with bath-room attached. All modern conveniences. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED.—On 1st March, a smart, active, single man to act as AGENT and meet passengers at Dehra Dun Railway Station. No objection to Eurasians. Terms are free furnished quarters and Rupees eighty per mensem. Apply with testimonials to MANAGER, Agency Hotel, Rajpore (Dist. Dehra Dun). 1006

RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER.—WANTED for 7 months, from 1st April, a RESIDENT SURGEON for the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, Salary Rs. 150 p. m. and free house and travelling expenses to Naini Tal, Apply to MAJOR T. HUNTER, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, Moradabad.

SEVERAL MISTRESSES are required from the 1st March, 1916, for the La Martinere Gils' High School, Lucknow. Candidates can have all particulars on application to the Undersigned.
B. LINDSAY, I.C.S.,
President, Local Committee,
La Martinere Girls' School, Lucknow. 1009

2ND BN. G. I. P. RY. V. R. CORPS.—Opening for retired Infantry Bandsmen.—E. flat Saxaphone, Euphonium, and B flat Bass players required.
Applicants should state age and qualifications. Pay varying from Rs. 15 according to qualifications.
Apply to THE BAND PRESIDENT, 2nd Bn. G. I. P. RY. V. R. Corps, Jhansi. 1008

WANTED by the Busreh Municipality (Persian Gulf), a fully qualified MIDWIFE for Municipal Work in the town of Busreh to act under the Supervision of Civil Surgeon. Salary Rs. 120 per mensem, and with free quarters. Further information on application.
Native Christian preferred.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE MILITARY GOVERNOR, Busreh. 1007

WANTED ELECTRICAL FITTER, Eurasian or Indian, as Train Electric Light Inspector. Must be capable of doing all repairs to dynamos and cells and of reading and writing English. Pay Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply giving full particulars of experience and copies of certificates to LOCO. CARR and WAGON SUPDT., J. B. R., Jodhpur. 1007

WANTED—A BATTERY ATTENDANT on Rs. 50 per mensem plus free quarters for the Government College, Jubbulpore, from June, 1916. Must have a sound knowledge of Batteries and Henley wiring. Practical experience is essential and should be stated. Applications with particulars of qualifications and testimonials should be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Nagpur.
E. G. KILROE,
For Offg. Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces.
3201

WANTED—An ELECTRICIAN on Rs. 100 per mensem plus free quarters for the Government College, Jubbulpore, from March 1916, to take charge of Power House Plant including battery, pumps, etc., and fan and light installations in about 18 buildings wired on the Healey System. Applications stating the type of engines worked with and with other particulars of practical experience and testimonials should be addressed to the Director of Public Instruction Central Provinces, Nagpur.
E. G. KILROE,
For Offg. Director of Public Instruction,
Central Provinces.
3201

WANTED

WANTED.—Hundred Phillips and Co's. shares best rate; at once Apply "N. C. D." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3184

MANAGER OR MANAGERESS for Ceylon Hotel. Moderate linguist preferred. Apply with full particulars to "COLOMBO," c/o Bombay Chronicle. 3216

WANTED—A nice large AIRY ROOM with bathroom attached in the vicinity of Fort Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1009

AN ENGLISH TRAINED NURSE offers to take charge of a child or be a companion to a lady in return for passage or half passage to England in March." Apply to Box No. 9, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1008

THOROUGHLY experienced AGRICULTURIST with American training free for employment, competent organizer in Revenue and Agricultural departments. Excellent credentials communications. "H." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 3170

WANTED.—Immediately BOOK-KEEPER with thorough knowledge of English and Gujarati. Experience in cotton accounts essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 741 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3227

WANTED—EUROPEAN ASSISTANT, well educated and energetic. Knowledge of leather and leather goods trade desirable. State age, experience and salary required.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
3202 Madras.

WANTED.—A POST by a P. W. D. ENGINEER, possessing very high English qualifications in Civil, Irrigation Sanitary, Municipal and Electrical Engineering, specialist for Municipal and Sanitary and Drainage work. Apply to SPECIALIST, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3171

WANTED.—Names of respectable Merchants whoever will send us at least 50 names of the respectable Merchants of this own town and the suburbs before the 29th February, 1916, we shall give him a over coat as present from our stock.
K. C. MARROTT,
Sole Contractor of Second Hand Clothings in India, P. O. B. 127, Bombay. 3205

FOR SALE.

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 20 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3103

FOR SALE.—An ALLDYCE MOTOR CYCLE, 3½ H.P. two speed gear in perfect running order. For price and further particulars apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay. 1020

FOR SALE.—A two seater with Dickie Seat, SWIFTE CAR 10—12 H.P. double cylinder Bosch Magneto, complete In excellent condition, going cheap. Apply to the MANAGER, GENERAL MOTOR AGENCY, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay 1021

FOR SALE.—FORD CAR, 1914 running and condition Excellent, 4 seater, Master Vibrator, 6 tyres, Extra Air Valve, stepney, Fully Insured, 2 seats cushion covers. Property of an Officer going home. Price Rs. 1,800 nett cash. Apply A. H. WHEELER & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay. 3224

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE.—SIDDELEY CAR, 18 H. P., 7 seated TORPEDOE. BODY, just undergone thorough overhauling, etc., at a cost of Rs. 1,000. An extremely smart looking car, and thoroughly sound. Price Rs. 4,000 no offers, no dealers, and no commission.
W. H. TRAFFORD & Co.,
White House,
3172 Apollo Bunder.

SLIPPERS AT RIDICULOUS PRICES.—Must be sold to clear stock prior to removal. 1,119 pairs gents Black Patent half slippers, barktanned soles screwed on In sizes 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.
Leather lined Re. 1 per pair.
Unlined, As. 14 per pair.
For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R. List.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO.,
612—10 Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No. 6 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished, Crockery, Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and Dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160, E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1016

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 3063

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 1341 OF 1915.

FATMABAI, wife of HAJI AHMED HAJI HASSAM DADA, of Bombay Cutchi Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort, by her constituted Attorney, Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada, for and on behalf of herself and other creditors of the deceased REHMATBAI, wife of ABDUL RAHIM HAJI EBRAHIM, late of Bombay Cutchi Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

FATMABAI, widow of ABDUL RAHIM HAJI EBRAHIM, legal heir and representative of JIMBABAI, daughter of REHMATBAI, residing at Jakeria Musjid, outside the Fort ..... Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure, that the plaintiff abovenamed has on the 20th day of November, 1915, on behalf of herself and all the creditors of the estate of Rehmatbai, wife of Abdul Rahim Haji Ebrahim, instituted the above suit in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay against the defendant abovenamed praying inter-alia that the estate of the said Rehmatbai may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court and that it may be declared that the said estate stands charged with the payment of a sum of Rs. 5,000 mentioned in the plaint and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 17th day of April, 1915, in priority to all other debts due by the said estate and that the said estate is liable to make good interest on sum of Rs. 10,040-12-9 mentioned in the plaint from the 17th April, 1915, till payment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum and that in the meantime and pending the hearing and final disposal of the said suit, a Receiver may be appointed of the said estate and that for the purposes aforesaid all direction may be given and enquiries made as to this Court may appear proper and that the costs of the said suit may be provided for and that the hearing of this suit is fixed for 17th day of March, 1916.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1916.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Prothonotary.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 12th day of February, 1916.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & Co.,
3223 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 358 of 1914.

Re: DAYANATH KRISHNANATH KHOTE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Grant Road, Landed Propritor ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 5th April, 1916, at 11-30 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1916.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, the 16th February, 1916.
3226

THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS.

HARD WASTE FOR SALE.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of all the ready stock of different kinds of hard waste, both grey and coloured. Offers will be taken at the Mills by the Secretary till 22nd instant with Rs. 100 deposit. Tender form can be obtained at the Mills on applying to the SECRETARY. 3220

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT.

THE public are hereby notified that the price of our "Shell" Motor Spirit was advanced 4 annas per gallon yesterday. The price of "Powerin" Benzine for commercial purposes has been advanced also 4 annas per gallon.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
3222 Bombay.

NOTICE.

KHULNA BAGIRHAUT RY. CO., LTD.

FORMS of applications for shares can be obtained either from the Agents, Ahmedabad, or from all branches of the National Bank of India. 3219

Will you allow your cough to get the best of you? Zymole Trokeys stop coughs and strengthen the throat. Try them. They will please you. B 3

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS, SHIPCHANDLERS, HARDWARE, MERCHANTS, ETC.

Under instructions from Sir Sassoon David, Bart., and W. Turner Green Esq., C. A., Liquidators of the Empress S. and W. Co., Ltd., The Connaught Mills Co., Ltd., The Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ltd. and The James Greaves Mills Ltd. (all in Voluntary Liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned goods by Public Auction, on the premises, on the day and time mentioned against each Mill:—

TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 18th February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Old Empress S. and W. Co. Ltd. situated at De Lisle Road.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd February, 1916, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the Connaught Mills Co. Ltd., situated at De Lisle Road.

On FRIDAY, the 25th February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the James Greaves Mills Co. Ltd., situated at Haines Road.

On TUESDAY, the 29th February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Imperial Cotton Mills, Co. Ltd., situated at Haines Road.

The following goods:—

Such as, spoiled yarn, cotton in process (if any), cane baskets, dealwood cases, bardans, rings, warping machines, flutted rollers, yarn testing machine, cast and wrought iron scraps, card cans, rope pulleys, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further particulars of the above and other goods, please apply to the Liquidators or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PRINTING PRESS, MACHINERY, ETC.

Under instructions from S. B. Billimoria, Esq., Official Liquidator, the Pioneer Bank, Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 24th February, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the building, next to the Akhbare Sodagar Press, and opposite the Government Central Press, at Custom House Road, all the machinery and the printing press of the Indian Publishing Co., Ltd., (now in possession of the Pioneer Bank Ltd. (in liquidation), consisting of:—

Foolscap paddle machine, Gujarati type foundary machine, Royal Hand Press, cutting machine summary Royal Press, gilding press, stereo machine, board cutting machine, type-machine with accessories, double demi machine, with punkhas, pressing machine, Royal half size, slab forms, cases of Gujerati and English types of different kinds, furniture, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale. Private offers will be received by the Liquidator and Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th Feb. 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT and G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Auction Sale of Unserviceable Stores at the Government Telegraph Stores at Mazagaon, will take place TO-MORROW FRIDAY the 18th instant, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), sharp.

SALE TO-MORROW AT 1 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF THE UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Stores. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., (S. T.), at the premises of the stores below the bridge at Mazagon consisting of scrapped copper, electro-type copper, brass material, copper material, cable of sorts, cycles, hurricane lantern, tubes and covers, dry cells, oots, etc., cast iron, wrought iron, hoop iron and other miscellaneous articles.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days from the date of sale.

The above is on view.

MEHTA and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th Feb. 1916.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address: 21, Hunuman Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraph address.—"SURETY," Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

IMPERIAL CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD.

"THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

Absolutely the Finest Best and Biggest Serial film ever shown in Bombay.
11th and 12th Episodes, being the concluding chapters of "The Clutching Hand Story."
ALSO
5th Drama of WHO PAYS? SERIES.
ENTITLED
"UNTO HERSELF ALONE"
AND
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
TIME—: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 NIGHTLY.
IN SPITE OF ENORMOUS COST OF OUR PROGRAMME.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

BANDMANN VARIETIES. COLOSSAL ATTRACTION!
For a Short Season Only.

THE PROVEANIE TROUPE (6)
THE PROVEANIE TROUPE (6)

A clever and refined troupe of Trick Cyclists from the Coliseum, London. Including Hubert The Champion Trick Cyclist of the World, and Almer the Smallest Girl Cyclist.

SEE THE GREAT PATRIOTIC TABLEAUX ON BICYCLES.
THE FILM VERSION OF THE FAMOUS SPY-DRAMA.

"THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME"

The most popular play since the war started. The production of this comedy-drama did more than anything else in England to bring home the danger of the "Enemy in our Midst."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

The Home of Select Cinema.
TO-NIGHT AT 6-45
TO-MORROW AT 6-45
Last two nights of the greatest film ever shown in Bombay.
The world famous drama
THE LIGHTS O' LONDON
The adventures of a young man who is turned out of his father's house and falsely accused of killing the old man. His escape from prison, his recapture, with the subsequent denouncement of his cousin as the criminal, and his return with his wife to the old home make one of the most thrilling stories ever screened.
Wonderful acting by famous artistes.
One long laugh.
WIFFLES A VICTIM OF JEALOUSY!!
Our old favourite gives up the girl he is going to marry for another, who is very rich. A funny love-letter which he had sent to the former falls into the hands of the latter and then comes back again, causing Wiffles to lose both girls.
Still another frace,
"DIVORCE FOR TWO"
A discontented couple seek divorce and each procures witnesses to swear to the cruelty of another. An accident to the cook causes them to see the funny side of the situation and they patch up their quarrel happily.
Also the latest
PATHE GAZETTE
Prices: Rs. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.
Box Seats Rs. 2.

EXCELSIOR.

FRIDAY, FEB. 18th at 9-30 P.M.
BELGIAN RELIEF FUND
MONS. ROBERT CHAIDRON,
BELGIAN CONSUL
will introduce
MONS. ROBERT WOUTERS
Of the 117th Battery, Belgian Army, who will deliver an illustrated lecture on the fighting in Belgium from the Seige of Liege to the Battle of the Yser showing views taken on the battlefields of Termonde, Malines, Dixmude and Louvain, being present in all these terrific engagements.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
Has kindly consented to preside on this unique occasion.
Proceeds to be given to the Belgian Relief Fund.
Prices, Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1 and As. 8.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to all Seats.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your motor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert, please send your mortor to—

N. S. GUNMAKER.
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER.
Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.
Unstinted praise from the Press for the
CHARLES HOWITT AND A. PHILLIPS COMPANY.
ANOTHER NEW PLAY TO-NIGHT AT 9-30.
The most popular play of the age.
"EAST LYNNE"
A sentimental drama showing the disaster that befell a woman who yielded to temptation through unreasonable and unfounded jealousy.
TO-MORROW AT 9-30.
THE PRODIGAL SON.
The story of two men in love with the same girl. The man who marries her leaves home with her sister after she died through his neglect. The Prodigal Son is ruined by this woman and returns home wiser.
SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 4-30.
THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.
A beautiful drama which has taught the world a great moral lesson than any sermon ever uttered from the pulpit and vindicates the power of religion over tyranny and evil.
SATURDAY AT 9-30.
Haddon Chalmers Charming Comedy from the Haymarket Theatre, London.
PASSERS-BY
SUNDAY AT 9-30.
The screaming Farcical Comedy
ARE YOU A MASON?
A farce which sets out to give every body an evening of laughter and succeeds thoroughly. The title suggests something of the plot which will amuse good masons as much as curious laymen.
Booking at S. ROSE & CO.
EVENING PRICES Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & As. 8.
Instructions for booking best available seats will be given at the theatre from 6-15 to 8-15 p. m.
SPECIAL MATINEE PRICES, Rs. 2, Re. 1 and As. 8.
All Children half prices to Rs. 2 & 1 seats.
AT THE DOOR OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXICABS AND VICTORIAS ARE AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF EACH PERFORMANCE, BUT CAN BE ASSURED IF NOTICE IS GIVEN AT THE BOOKING OFFICE DURING THE FIRST INTERVAL.

HAVE YOU MISSED THIS
QUEEN OF ALL THE SERIALS
which daily draws a flock of people from each and every side of Bombay
TO THE
OLYMPIA CINEMA
and which has now become a pass word in each and every Family, Clubs and Bars, etc. ?
The Universal Serial
BROKEN COIN
7,000 Feet. 3rd Instalment.
Featuring Grace Cunard, Francis Ford and Eddie Polo.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
Sandhurst Road. Telephone No. 1266.

A weak stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure. D. 4.

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COMMERCIAL.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

BIRMINGHAM CHAMBER'S VIEWS.

The Council of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce have adopted a number of resolutions which have been under the consideration of the council and a special committee for some time, and have forwarded these to the Association of Chambers of Commerce to be included in the agenda for the meeting to be held in London on February 29 and March 1 and 2 next.

The first resolution is in favour of a congress composed of United Kingdom, Overseas, and Allies' delegates, to discuss mutual trading relations after the war, and to endeavour to get the conclusions of such a congress embodied in treaties, arrangements, and laws of the various Dominions and countries. The second resolution deals with peace terms, and the third suggests immediate negotiations between the Allied Governments, "with a view of mutually satisfactory commercial arrangements being made for regulation of trade after the war," these negotiations giving special consideration to "the prohibition of trade with enemy countries until the Allies have entered into such arrangements as they may think necessary for the protection of their commercial interests."

The fourth resolution, on navigation laws, is as follows:—

That the Governments of the Allied countries should carefully reconsider their respective laws with regard to navigation and shipping with the view of adapting them to their joint and several commercial interests after the war, and that in the opinion of this association arrangements should be entered into between the Allies for.

(a) Preferential terms to be accorded to Allied shipping entering and leaving the ports of the Allies:

(b) The prohibition of the shipping of present enemy countries trading between the ports of the Allies;

(c) The imposition of a substantial gross tonnage charge on the ships beloning to subjects of an enemy country entering a port of the Allies; and.

(d) The enactment of legislation in all Allied countries preventing the establishment of shipping companies or firms in which more than 25 per cent. of the capital is held by present enemy subjects.

In the fifth resolution reference is made to banking laws in the following terms:—

That all Allied countries should at once enact legislation for the purpose of providing that henceforth no banking or finance companies or firms wholly or mainly owned by present enemy subjects shall be allowed to be established in their respective countries.

Inter-Imperial questions are covered by a series of resolutions dealing with (1) an Imperial council. (2) public contracts, (3) navigation laws, (4) trade statistics, (5) postage of newspapers and periodicals, (6) unification of Empire laws, and (7) possible changes in banking systems.

National questions are referred to in eight resolutions, namely:—(1) Canal development, (2) British university for China—which an appropriation of £400,000 from the Boxer indemnity, it is thought, might help, (3) pooling of returned empties, (4) commercial organisation, (5) British Chambers of Commerce abroad, (6) the rating of machinery, (7) learning of the Russian language, and (8) the metric system of weights and measures and decimal coinage.

The text of the fourth resolution on commercial organisation is as follows:—

"That, in the opinion of this association, it is desirable tha his Majesty's Government should, at the earliest possible, date appoint a strong and representative committee to consider and report."

(a) As to the best means of strengthening the commercial organisation of this country, with the view of assisting the development of British trade after the war.

(b) As to the advisability of arranging for a closer connection between Government departments and Chambers of Commerce, including the recognition of the latter as the representative commercial bodies of the country.

(c) As to the practicability of making a more efficient use of his Majesty's Consular officers in regard to the extension of British trade, asd especially in regard to public contracts which are thrown open to international competition,.

(d) As to the desirability of the commercial departments of the Board of Trade being reorganised under the control of a Minister and Ministry of Commerce, solely charged with the function of fostering the trade and industry of the coutry, and to the name of the Board of Trade being altered so as to remove the present misconception as to its remaining functions, and that the Prime Minister be requested to receive a deputation on the subject at an early date."

UGANDA'S COTTON INDUSTRY.

In the course of his report on the Uganda Protectorate for the year 1914-15, the Governor points out that cotton is one of the most valuable of the native cultivation. This cotton is the progeny of "American Upland" seed imported in 1910, out of which "Allen's long staple" and "Sunflower" were retained. It overshadows in its economic value all other European or native grown crops The area under cultivation, of which three-quarters lies in the Eastern Province, was estimated at 118,778 acres and the output approximated 45,000 bales of 400lb., valued at the port of shipment at £351,146. Cotton sales were rendered negative for six months from August, 1914, until February, 1915, owing to the uncertain state of the local and European markets; areas planted with the crop fell into neglect, a number of cotton trees were uprooted, and the picked cotton destroyed in certain areas as native producers lost hope of disposing of their holdings. A decrease of £94,634 occurred in the comparative value of shipments as against figures for the previous year. The quality of the crop was good and its bulk brought clean to the buying centres.

Requirements of foodstuffs and demands for porters for local military operations will cause a decrease in next season's output in the Buganda Province, but arrangements are in hand for increased cultivation in the neighbourhood of the ginneries situated in the Eastern Province and indications are assured that the industry will extend as facilities for transport are increased and the working of ginneries confined to the producing areas of the Protectorate.

VALUE OF THE ENGLISH POUND,

Sir Edward Holden, M. P., Chairman of the City and Midland Bank, has issued a remarkable analysis of the financial situation. "London," he states, "is still the borrowing and gold centre of the world. The pound sterling never had to carry such a load as at present, and naturally has declined in value in accordance with the law of supply and demand; but while its exchange value in New York has depreciated 1.9 per cent., in Holland 103 per cent., in Spain 6 per cent., and in Scandinavia 3.9 per cent., it has enormously appreciated elsewhere. The pound is above par in Paris by 10.8 per cent., in Italy by 25.4 per cent., and in Petrograd by 69.7 per cent. The decline in Holland is due to our having exported there during the year only £17,500,000 worth of goods, while we imported 28½ millions worth. We could readjust this by sending gold to Holland, but that might find its way to Germany. The Bank of England has 50 millions in gold and the Government 28½ millions; the joint stock banks have also large sums, while there is a continuous flow of gold from South America."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Feb. 15th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	3,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	100
" " Imports	21,000
Mid Americans	..8.05— 6
Egyptians F. G. F.	.11.95+15
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	Mar..11.87— 8
	May..12.08—11
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Mar..11.58—12
..	May..11.88—10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 15th.

Month.	To-day's closing price.	Decline on previous close.
Feb.	7.78	9
Feb. Mar.	7.74	9
Mar.-April.	7.73	8
April-May	7.70	9
May-June.	7.69	8
June-July.	7.66	8
July-Aug.	7.64	8
Aug.-Sept.	7.55	7
Sept.-Oct.	7.43	5
Oct.-Nov.	7.37	5
Nov.-Dec.	7.32	5
Dec.-Jan.	7.28	5
Jan.-Feb.	7.24	5

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 15th.

Months.	To-day's price.
March	11.62—13
May	11.80—13
July	11.89—14

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 15th.

M.G. Bengal, "Good" ..	5.85	
" " "Fully Good" ..	6.00	
" " "Fine" ..	6.15	
" Bhownuggar, "Good" ..	6.29	
" " "Fully Good"	6.43	
" " "Fine" ..	6.58	
M.G. No. 1 Ocmra, "Good" ..	6.30	+5
" " "Fine" ..	6.60	
M.G. Broach, "Good" ..	7.55	
" " "Fully Good" ..	7.70	
" " "Fine" ..	7.85	
" Scinde, "Good" ..	5.80	
" " "Fully Good" ..	5.95	
" " "Fine" ..	6.10	

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 15th.

Cloths :—Quiet but steady; orders scarce.
Yarns:—There is no change; moderate demand

AMERICAN MARKETS.

pant of top floor, WHITE ROSES, to box No. 3, do Bunder. 1039

1008

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

tary Liquidation) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.. Auctioneers, will sell the undermen-

London, Feb. 15th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	33,000
" Exports to Great Britain	16,000
" " to Continent ..	1,000
Futures at New York March .	11.79—14
Futures at New York May ..	12.01—14
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.95—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.56—6
Futures at New Orleans March..	11.49—16
Futures at New Orleans May ..	11.77—17
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)..	9½
Demand Bills	4.75.85
Silver Commercial Bars	56½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 15th.

Bar Silver Spot	26 13/16—1/16	
Closing tone of Silver :—Absence of buyers.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5⅛	Unchanged.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5 3/16	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5¼	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5¼	
Interest day to day loans	4½	
Interest 7 day market loans	4½	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£90,000	
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 300,000 @	⅛ 5/32	
Consols 2½ %	55⅝	Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 5½% unchgd.	54	
Indian Stock 5½% Sterling Loan	80¾	
Government Securities 3%	69½	
Ex : on London at Paris Francs	28.00 unchgd.	

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 15th.

3½ % 1925—1928 ..	.. £88 3/16	Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945 ..	.. £96 15/16	"

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS REPORT.

London, Feb. 15th.

WHEAT.

No Quotations.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Feb.-Mar.
Sellers 67/9
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. March Sellers 67/9

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

South Australian, Victorian, New South Wales } February 68/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley.—Not offered.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Scarce.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Value 83/6
Calcutta Linseed not received.
Toria Rapeseed Feb.-Mar. Buyers 74

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-March Sellers 77/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Jan.-Feb. Hull Value £14-5-0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£129
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£106½
Copper Braziers	£141
Yellow Metal	15½
Hard Spelter	65
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool,	£27-5-0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	£5-15-0

FREIGHT.

Coals : Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers Paid 3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. 3/7½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 16.

This morning the market opened for M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 283½ and remained steady within the fluctuation of Re. 1.

On lower advices from New York, market at Colaba is slightly lower for M. G. Good Broach but other styles are steady.

There is moderate demand for ready cotton.

Quotations are:—
For M. G. Good Broach, April, 283.
For M. G. Fully Good Bengal, March, 214.
For M. G. Fine Bengal, March, 226.
For M. G. Fine K/Akola, March, 260.
For M. G. Fine K/Akola, May, 263.

MESSRS. PATEL BROS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Broach			282	Apr. 1916
M.G. Bengals		218/9	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals 225		213	..	Mar. 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab	215	..	..	"
M.G. Khandesh	238	226	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat	276	..	..	"
M.G. Nagpore	276	..	..	"
M.G. Akola Khgm.. ..	258/9	..	..	"
" " ..	262	..	..	May 1916
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	..	..	..	..
M.G. Broach	283	..	..	Mar. 1916
H.G. Westerns	..	..	260	A/May '16
M.G.	..	..	280	"
H.G. Bhagalcote ..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Compta	..	..	301	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	303	..	..	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, February 16th, 1916.—5-30 p. m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	..	..	..
	235	223	214	Ready
	..	226	214	March
Bengals (M.G.)	..	220	218	.. May
	..	215	206	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	218	..	March
	..	237	225	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	230	227	March
	..	243	..	.. May
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	244	Ready
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	268	Ready
Oomra (M. G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	256	248	Ready
	..	258	250	Ready
Akola-Khgm Karanja (M.G.)	..	259	251	March
	..	263	..	.. May
Oomrawatee description (M.G.)	..	259	251	Ready
	..	261	..	March
Dhamangaom	..	262	257	Ready
Poolgaum (M.G.)	..	264	..	March
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	267	254	Ready
	..	..	..	March
Wardha Highat. (M.G.)	..	276	267	Ready
	..	275	..	March
Broach (M. G.)	..	278	275	Ready
	..	281	278	.. March
Mathia (M.G.)	..	286	..	283 1/25 Apr.
	..	237	225	Ready
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	277 April/May
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	305 April/May
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	282 April/May
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	274 April/May
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	304 April/May
Miraj (M. G.)	..	..	..	308 April May

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise noted) "Jaitha Terms," i.e. inclusive of 3 annas per cent of Maximum allowance

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce,

Bombay, Feb. 16th—4 p. m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		44 8 0	6 9 0
		44 8 0	6 8 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.		43 0 0	6 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.		6 8 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		6 5 0	6 1 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		7 7 0	7 13 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..		8 4 0	8 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..		8 .. 0	8 6 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..		42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..		41 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..		40 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black		36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..		7 5 0	7 13 0
Groundnuts		41 4 0	....
Mowraseed		3 8 0	3 12 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May ..	6 10 3
Linseed May	8 11 3

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 16.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood slightly easy to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares kept almost unchanged.

In Mill shares for March delivery Davids closed at Rs. 487½.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 435, Madhavji to Rs. 1,300 and Centrals to Rs. 2,055.

Standards stood unchanged at Rs. 1,050.

Currimbhai were placed at Rs. 232½, Indian Dying and Bleachings at Rs. 140, Crescent at Rs. 106½ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 262½.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 850.

Bombay Electri Tram Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 222.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares kept in demand at Rs. 1,130.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 118. Deferred closed at Rs. 347½.

Tapti-Valley Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 557½.

Shivrajpoors declined to Rs. 21½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity of Rs. 84 7/8.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 95½ (long-dated).

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 15th Feb. 1916, as compared with the statement of 15th Feb. 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	15th Feb. 1915 Rs.	15th Feb. 1916. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lacs.		
" Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.. ..	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	48,72,000	51,66,000
Sundries	95,000	78,000
Total Rs.	65,67,000	68,44,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities ..	18,31,000	27,06,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	26,21,000	16,69,000
Local Bills Discounted ..	1,26,000	2,01,000
Office Furniture & Fittings ..	25,000	26,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	..	1,19,000
Sundries	29,000	33,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc.	19,25,000	20,92,000
Total Rs.	65,67,000	68,44,000

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England.)

Comparative Statements of Traffic Earnings for week ending 12th February, 1916.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 12th February, 1916.		
G. I. P Rly ..	23,26,700	3,79,32,948
A. D. C. Rly. ..	60,000	10,27,671
B. K. Rly ..	4,000	81,254
C. B. Rly. ..	6,200	1,24,274
Total ..	23,96,900	3,91,66,147
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 12th Feb. 1915.		
G. I. P. Rly ..	19,93,330	3,01,45,008
A. D. C. Rly. ..	68,993	12,63,363
B. K. Rly. ..	4,083	43,969
C. B. Rly. ..	....	....
Total ..	19,76,406	3,14,52,340
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly..	+ 4,23,370	+ 77,87,940
A. D. C. Rly.	— 8,993	— 2,35,692
B. K. Rly. .	— 83	+ 37,285
C. B. Rly. .	....	....

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 12th February, 1916. ..	13,800	2,21,726
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 12th February, 1915. ..	10,786	2,01,440
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 3,098	+1,04,486

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 12th February, 1916. ..	1,400	21,818
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 12th February, 1915. ..	1,014	20,804
Increase or Decrease ..	+ 386	+ 1,014

NOTE—Corrected with audited figures upto 31st December 1915.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. writing from London on January 20th say:—

GOLD.

The external movements have been slightly in favour of the Bank of England.

The following amounts were received by the Bank.—

Jan 14 £7,000 in Bar Gold.
Jan 14 £175,000 in sovereigns released on miscellaneous account.
Jan 15 £1,000 in Bar Gold.
Jan 18 £9,000 in Bar Gold.
Jan 19. £634,000 in Bar Gold.

Withdrawals were made as under:—

Jan. 13, £350,000 in sovereigns for Spain.
Jan. 13, £51,000 in sovereigns for Canada.
Jan. 13, £25,000 in sovereigns for South America.
Jan. 14, £300,000 in sovereigns set aside on Egyptian account.
Jan. 18, £100,000 in sovereigns for the U. S. A.
Jan. 18, £9,000 in sovereigns for Canada.

During the week the net reduction amounted to £9,000.

It is of interest to know that the privilege conceded by certain banks to their customers, who happen to be manufacturing jewellers, of being accommodated with amounts of sovereigns, has been practically withdrawn.

The fact is satisfactory, for a drain could otherwise be made upon the gold resources of the country to an unwarrantable extent, by melting the coins.

A good deal may be said in favour of building up the manufacture of gold jewellery in this country, a trade which before the war had been diverted largely into the hands of a country now hostile to Great Britain. But gold should not be drawn from the currency, over which the Government ought to possess absolute control in the interests of the nation.

SILVER.

The undertone has remained steady, notwithstanding that the price dipped from 27d. to 26⅞d. on Monday. The mark was overshot, and next day a recovery took place to 26 7/8.

The weakness on Monday appears to have originated in China, whence selling was made to the Indian Bazaars, which, as a consequence, unloaded upon this market silver held here awaiting shipment.

The reduced price, however, proved tempting to China and other operators, who saw a chance to snatch a profit. The appearance of the Market seems to indicate movements within somewhat narrow limits, for America is a rather hesitant seller, and Continental and other demand is bound to arise on a fair scale.

The stock in London is far from large at the present time, being in the neighbourhood of 5,500,000 ounces fine.

An Indian Currency Return for the 15th instant gave details in lakhs of rupees as follows:—

Notes in circulation, 61.31.
Reserve in Silver Coin, 26.40.
Gold Coin and Bullion, 12.74.
Gold in England, 8.17.

It is to be noted that the reserve of silver coin has fallen about a crore and a half during the last week, as it did to a similar extent the week before.

The stock in Bombay consists of 5,700 bars as compared with 5,900 last week.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

Quotations for Bar Silver per oz. standard:—

Jan. 14, 27 1/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Jan. 15, 27 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Jan. 17 26⅞ cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Jan. 18 26 7/8 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Jan. 19 26 7/8 cash no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Jan. 20 26 15/16 cash, no quotation fixed for forward delivery.
Average for the week, 26.916.
Bank Rate, 5 per cent.
Bar Gold per oz. standard, 77/9.
French Gold Coin standard, nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin standard, nominal.
The quotation to-day for cash is 1/16 below that fixed a week ago.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC RESOURCES.

POOR PHYSIQUE OF SOUTH INDIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

Dr. Gilbert Slater, University Lecturer in Economics, delivered yesterday one of the lectures in his present course. The lecturer remarked that India has divers advantages on the side of development of industries. There are raw materials of all sorts and there is really no dearth of Indian capitalists, as is evidenced by the quantity of Indian capital that has been put into the Bengal jute industry. But the South Indians are physically inferior Englishmen, Dutchmen and Frenchmen.

Dr. Nair took up the point of poor physique of South Indians, declaring that it is due to poor nourishment.

DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

THREE STUDENTS INTERNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

On Monday evening three students, Suresh Chunder Lahiri, Pravat Nath Rai and Monindra Nath Mozumdar, were placed before Mr. Lowman, Deputy Commissioner of Police. They were arrested in January last in connection with the seizure by police of Mauser pistol ammunition. They were served with internment orders under the Defence of India Act and ordered to proceed, Suresh to Nandigram in the district of Rajshahi, Monindra to Jaldi in Chittagong district and Pravat to Chabadreshan in Faridpur district and to report themselves to the Superintendents of Police of their respective districts.

TO REDUCE WEIGHT.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

£100 IN CASE OF FAILURE.

HOW ANY FAT PERSON CAN QUICKLY REGAIN A SLENDER, WELL FORMED FIGURE

Every fat man or woman can now reduce fat to normal without dangerous drugs, oils or acids, tiring exercises, weakening diets irritating bath salts or other harmful old-time methods. Certain harmless sea plants extract known as Salith leaves actually dissolve all excess fat and prevent more fat from forming so that a permanent weight reduction is produced without leaving wrinkles or flabbiness even in the most obstinate cases. Do not think your case is too difficult or abnormal. No matter how fat you may be, no matter what your age, sex or condition of health, nor how many things you have tried without success, get a box of Salith leaves from your chemist to-day, take them as directed and watch yourself grow thin. We have been authorised to say that £100 will be paid to the first man or woman weighing over 20 stone who can satisfactorily prove that after following the Salith leaves treatment as directed, his or her weight is not reduced. Salith leaves are not expensive, purely vegetable and are guaranteed perfectly harmless. Weakness and lassitude quickly disappear and you feel more vigorous right from the start. Stop when you have reduced as much as desired.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 16.

Medomsley	Carrick	South Shield

DEPARTURES

Feb. 16.

Pundua	Andreasen	Durban
Favignana	Drago	Genoa
Clan Maclean	Williamson	Calicut
Benlarig	Hastie	Liverpool
Strathblane	Leyton	Havre

The following vessel received Port clearance on Wednesday:—

Steamer	Singu	for Rangoon

The following vessel entered the docks for loading :—

Steamer	Medomsley	for Liverpool

S. S. Medomsley:—The steamer Medomsley, 1,934 tons, Captain F. Carrick, arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from South Shield, which port she left on the 1st January, in ballast.

S. S. Pundua:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pundua, 2,126 tons, Captain A. T. Andreasen, sailed on Wednesday for Durban via Marmagoa and East African ports, with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers on board.

S. S. Favignana:—The Italian mail steamer Favignana, 2,284 tons, Captain G. Drago, left Bombay harbour on Wednesday for Genoa via Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Benlarig:—The steamer Benlarig, 2,509 tons, Captain Hastie, sailed on Wednesday for Liverpool and other ports, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Strathblane:—The steamer Strathblane, 2,829 tons, Captain C. P. Lenton, left Bombay on Wednesday for Havre, with general goods on board.

S. S. Singu:—The steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain C. F. Reid, left Bombay harbour on Wednesday for Rangoon via Marmagoa, with a general and the same bottom cargo.

Wednesday, 16th Feb. 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Rinaldo	Jordan	J. F. & Co
B. Bombay Maru	Kobayashi	N. Y. Kaisha
C. & S. Katunga	Forsyth	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E. Ilwen	Paul	W. & A. G. & Co
F. Reimer	Lemoestre	T. M. & Co
G. Porto-di-Alexandretta	Toupuyo	M. Italiana
H. Porfar	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
N. Strasthern	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
O. Medomsley		T. M. & Co
Q. Arum	Kent	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	B. S. N. Co
Netravati	B. S. N. Co
Sabermati	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Glenmay	Brown	W. & A. G. & Co
5 Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
8 Benlarig	Hastie	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Strathblane	Lenton	W. & A. G. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
4 Querimba	Bamber	M. M. & Co
5. Kashmir	Stace	P. & O. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Kowait	Wilson	T. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Singu	Reid	Shaw Wallace & Co

EXPORTS.

Feb. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Katunga (s) 13 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 283 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 115 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 200 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 77 bales wool, T. Soonderam; 22 bales wool, D. Koondanmall; 85 bales wool, B. Fazmal; 199 bales wool, B. Hurbham.

Medomsby (s) 2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmir (s) 200 bales hemp, M. Gowrishanker; 256 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 4 cases curtains and covers, King King and Co.; 5 bales cow hides, A. H. Bundally; 2 bundles tanned skins, Allen Brothers and Co.; 10 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 500 cwts. kismiss, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 170 cwts. gum Arabic, P. Jethabhoy; 88 cwts. turmuric, G. Suchidana and Co.; 55 cwts. turmuric, E. Mohomed; 88 cwts. J. Nurbheram; 3 cwts. rose flowers, G. R. Hansraj; 165 cwts. nutmegs, K. Khimji Saraya; 10 bundles cane sticks, H. Baldeodas; 28 cwts. deer horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 100 cwts. cashewnuts, E. Shiwjee; 100 cwts. cashewnuts, G. H. Bundally; 100 cwts. cashewnuts, G. H. Esmail and Co.; 203 cwts. dry ginger, D. Passoo and Co.; 63 cwts. gum olibanum, E. Nowroji and Co.; 105 cwts. gum Arabic, E. Nowroji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kashmir (s) 4 bales woollen carpets, King King and Co.

Remier (s) 550 cwts. turmuric, M. Jafferbhoy and Co.; 975 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 20 cwts. cardamoms, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo (s) 17,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers.

Ilwen (s) 4,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Strathearn (s) 798 cwts. mustard seed, M. Jafferbhoy; 1,965 cwts. castor seed, K. M. Nathoo; 7,860 cwts. groundnuts, K. M. Nathoo.

Glenmay (s) 36,650 cwts. groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Porto de Alexandretta (s) 400 bales cotton, K. Visram and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.; 468 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

Rehmani (s) 300 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.; 817 packages cocoons, Cox and Co.; 140 bales cocoons, B. G. Gorrie and Co.; 460 bales cotton, C. Boggiano and Co.; 2,001 cwts. gingelly seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 6,506 cwts. linseed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 5,005 cwts. rape seed, C. Boggiano and Co.; 5,252 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Porto de Alexandretta (s) 2,250 cwts. castor seed, C. Boggiano and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru (s) 7 bales wool, M. B. Kaisha; 150 cases castor oil, Argyl Oil Mill; 100 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.

Malta (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Surajmal and Co.; 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, A. K. Kaisha.

David; 300 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

Malta (s) 370 bales cotton twist, J. David; 23 cwts. ooplate, A. Mahomedally; 3 cwts. genda horns, A. Mahomedally; 28 cwts. myrabolams, A. Mahomedally; 248 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 320 bales cotton twist, W. H. Brady and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru (s) 375 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 211 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Malta (s) 300 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 10 tons steel hoops, David Sassoon and Co.

Malta (s) 50 cases tea, M. M. T. Afphar; 252 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Malta (s) 100 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 15.

S. S. Salsette from Aden, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—5 cases hams, 8 boxes specie, 8 boxes bar gold, 2 boxes gold coin, 2 cases roller skins, 2 cases shoes, 1 case paper.

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns, Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. A 2

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Natural History Society's "At Home" to members, 6-15 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall. Last Day for receiving Pictures.

Royal Opera House, "East Lynn," 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 18.

Excelsior Theatre at 9-30 p.m., Belgian Soldiers' illustrated lecture on the fighting in Belgium, presided over by H. E. the Governor.

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore's Garden Party, Jayamahal Palace, Nepean Sea Road.

Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsee General Hospital, Meeting of General Board, 7-11. Elphinstone Circle, Fort, 6 p.m.

Royal Opera House. "The Prodigal Son," 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 19.

Royal Opera House. Matinee: "The Sign of the Cross," 4-30 p.m.; "Passers-By," 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 22.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 p.m., 10 p.m., Bandmann Varieties.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding,

February, 17.

Fort.—Riding School.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles &c. Thursday 17th instant 6-15 p.m. Sword Exercise for all members at the Riding School. Dress.—Mufti swords slung on waist belt. Friday 18th instant. Embarkation. Members of "A" and "B" Troops will attend as detailed by Troop Leaders, Alexandra Dock, Jetty End at 7 a.m.

Salsette.—Riding School.—Daily for Recruits and members in possession of remounts at 7 a.m. at the Camp Riding School.

Parade.—"C" and "D" Troops will parade at the Camp Riding School. Friday 18th instant at 7 a.m. Sword Exercise. All members will attend. Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles and swords.

A. E. BARID, Lieut.,

Act. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

Feb. 16.

No. 66—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing 13th February, 1916:—

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. A. S. White.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. W. Grimshaw.

No. 67—Parades.—

The parade at Mahaluxmi Battery which has beben ordered to take place on Saturday the 19th instant is now cancelled.

There will be a Battery Drill Parade at Mahaluxmi Battery at 7-30 a.m. on Sunday next the 20th instant. All membehrs are requested to attend.

No. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Practice will take place on 19th March, 1916. All members must attend this practice unless a medical certificate is furnished to the Officer Commanding, No. 3 Company, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Members are therefore requested to attend the following parades:—

BATTERY DRILL.

Sundays:—11 a.m. at Factory Gate.
Fridays:—4-45 p.m. at Factory Gate.

GUN DRILL.

Wednesdays:—8 a.m. at Factory Gate.

There will be a parade in Uniform on Sunday the 20th idem.

Any member who intends going on leave must also make an application to the Officer Commanding.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2nd-Lieut.,

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Feb. 17.

29. Billets.—"F" and "H" Coys. will parade at Church Gate Station, on Friday, February 18th, at 4-30 p.m., and proceed to Billets at Santa Cruz under coy. arrangements. No men must travel without tickets which will be issued by Officer Commanding Coys.

31. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Casuals any Coy. Thursday February 17th.

"G" Coy. Tuesday, February 22nd.
"G" Coy. Thursday, February 24th.
"E" Coy. Friday, February 25th.

All men in above Companies must complete their musketry on above dates. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

33. Clothing.—No clothing or Equipment will be issued from Quarter-Master's Stores during March.

(Signed.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major.
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT PRINCESS V. M. GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Col. T. W. Bonner V.D. and officers, the Band of the 1s Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March—"Le Lion de St. Marc"...Fabiani.
Overture—"Fest" .....Lentner.
Valse—"Eldorado" .....Royle.
Selection—"Carmen" .....Bizet.
Song (Cornet Solo)—"The Adien"...Schubert.
Melodies from—"Bric a Brac" ...Mouckton
Finck.
Alaskan Love Song—"Cocheco".....Reeves.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

An "At Home" and meeting of members and their friends will be held this evening at the Society's Rooms at 6.15 p.m.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There was one attack and one death from plague on Tuesday, both being reported from Worli. There were 17 attacks and 14 deaths from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 102, against 59 of the corresponding day of last year and 102 of 1914.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATIONS.

The booking of telegrams for China via the Bhamo route, except those addressed to the Province of Yunan, has been suspended.

The intimation of the 12th February that private telegrams for Basra were subject to delay is now withdrawn.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN KATHIAWAR

In connection with his Excellency the Governor's tour in Kathiawar, it may be stated that the catering at the lunch given by the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi on the 15th instant was in the hands of the management of the local Taj Mahal Palace Hotel and was done most successfully. There were 30 guests in all.

HISTORICAL UNION OF THE ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

There will be an intercollegiate debate between the Sydenham College of Commerce and St. Xavier's College on the motion, "Is fiscal autonomy the only means of developing the resources of India," on Saturday the 19th instant a 5 p.m. (S.T.), at the St. Xavier's College Hall.

GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of this League to-morrow at 6-30 (S.T.), a public lecture in Gujrati will be delivered in the Hall of the League (4 Narabhoy Lane, Cama Street Fort), by Swami Devanandji on "Yog Philosophy and its study." Dr. Daji will preside. The lecture is open to the public. Seats will b reserved for ladies.

HARIKIRTAN AT GANDHARVA MAHAVIDYALAYA.

There will be a Harikirtan this evening in the hall of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, when a young boy of seven, will sing devoridnal songs of well known Hindu saints and will, at the same time, explain the essence of these songs. The boy possesses a melodious voice and has good tact of explaining every line which he sings.

A SUGGESTION TO THE TRAMWAY CO.

The third class booking office at the Victoria Terminus was permanently shifted to the Northern end of the Station in 1911. A correspondent draws attention to the inconvenience caused to passengers using this railway on account of the tramway stopping station being far removed from this office and suggests that tramways running between Bori Bunder and Crawford Market should stop opposite the booking office.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The prize distribution in connection with Mir Munshi Mohamed Ebrahim alias Dada Muckba Schools established at Bhendy Bazar and Wari Bunder and the Night School, also at Bhendy Bazar, was held on Sunday last at the bungalow of Mr. Munshi Mohammed Hassan Muckba, when Peerzada Syed Gulam Mohammed Refai presided. Kazi Sharfuddin, Head Mudarris, read the report of the schools, after which the students of the schools recited the Al-Koran and poems in Persian and Urdoo and English. The president then distributed the prizes to the successful students. Khan Saheb Syed Moinuddin next addressed the meeting and said that the school was established by the late Mr. Dada Muckba in 1840 during the regime of the East India Company and for the maintenance of it he bequeathed properties. He further stated that those who received their primary education at that school had risen to be judges, barristers and moulavis and merchants.

After the distribution of tea and flowers and vote of thanks to the President, the meeting dispersed.

THE LATE MR. G. K. GOKHALE.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS AT ANNIVERSARY MEET NG.

As already announced, the friends and sympathisers of the Servants of India Society will observe the first Anniversary day of the death of Mr. Gokhale on Saturday the 19th instant at 6-30 p.m. in the Home of the Society in Girgaon. The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha has consented to preside and among the speakers will be the following:—Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Messrs.; M. A. Jinnah; N. V. Gokhale; Narottam Morarjee Goculdas; Jehangir B. Petit; and Dr. Javraj N. Mehta.

IMPERIAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU.

A separate Bureau has recently been constituted in connection with the Imperial Institute, London, for the purpose of collecting technical information, dealing with commercial enquiries which do not involve laboratory investigations, and preparing the results of such investigations for circulation to manufacturers, producers and merchants within the Empire, with a view to promoting the manufacture of Imperial products both in the United Kingdom and in his Majesty's oversea dominions. The functions of this Technical Information Bureau will be distinct from those of the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute which will continue to be engaged on examination in the laboratory of new or little-known raw materials from all parts of the Empire.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I am given to understand that there is to be no "Bombay Dog Show" this year, at least no one seems to know anything about it although I own no dogs at the present moment, I assure you, I am a very keen fancier of same, and have lately seen some fine specimens about. Should the Hon. Secretary who ran the show so successfully last year, and the years previously, not find the time to run one this year, could not he, or the President of the Committee call a members' meeting and see if any one else would be willing to take over the Hon. Secretaryship. It seems a great pity to allow our doggies to go unnoticed. This show has been held annually not for the fun of it, but to encourage the keeping of well bred dogs, and I think, for the sake of this principal it should receive every support, not only from members, and dog owners, but the public is general.—Yous, etc.

FANCIER.

16th, Feb. 16.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 16.

A fresh disturbance has entered north-west India and has given nearly general precipitation in north Baluchistan. Conditions are also unsettled in the Peninsula and central parts of the country, where a few falls of rain occurred, the principal amounts being Harnai, Quetta, Dalbandin, Simla, Cuddalore half an inch each.

Forecast:—Further rainfall in east Baluchistan and the Peninsula, extension into the Punjab and surrounding hills.

SIMLA, Feb. 16.

The weather has again been stormy at Simla with heavy downfall of hail and rain.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th February, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the north and the south-west Punjab but clear in the east Punjab. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in upper Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in upper Sind and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is generally in defect in Rajputana both during the day and at night. It is below normal during the day in upper Sind and at night in lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Indore reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in Central India West but clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in north Gujarat and at Neemuch and normal or in excess at other stations. Temperature has risen but is still in slight defect at night round the Gulf of Cambay.

The Central Provinces.—Hoshangabad reports 0.26in. of rain, Nagpur 0.16in. and Chanda 0.15in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect during the day but in excess at night in the southern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear at Bombay and lightly clouded elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded in south Hyderabad and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in south Hyderabad; night temperature is in excess at Sholapur and Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in north Baluchistan and Central India West and some showers in the Central Provinces. Conditions are unsettled in the central parts of the country and in Baluchistan and the Punjab.

Some showers are likely in Central India West and the Central Provinces. A few showers may occur in the western half of the Punjab and in Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 16th of February 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total since November 1st to date.	Departure since November 1st to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	62.8	55.4	63	..	5.10	—3.34
Jask	77.8	59.2	53	..	2.73	—0.14
Do. (15th)	71.8	58.8	73	..	2.73	—0.11
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th)	73.4	61.7	49	..	4.79	2.21
PUNJAB—						
Multan	71.9	47.5	66	..	0.13	—0.88
Rawalpindi	65.2	41.4	88	..	2.04	—3.05
Lahore	68.3	47.0	93	..	0.63	—1.48
Hissar	73.5	45.1	81	..	0.26	..
Ambala	73.9	48.1	90	..	0.84	—3.30
Delhi	72.5	51.2	72	..	0.26	—1.80
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	74.7	51.1	56	..	0.07	—1.15
Mainpuri	75.1	46.3	78	..	0.11	—1.88
Jhansi	77.8	49.8	51	..	0.26	—1.06
Cawnpore	77.2	48.7	96	..	0.13	—1.40
Allahabad	77.6	52.2	70	..	0.33	—1.42
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	74.3	52.8	86	..	..	—0.73
Karachi	76.6	57.4	53	..	0.18	—0.89
Ajmer	73.0	46.6	54	..	0.05	—0.90
Jaipore	74.5	46.9	46	..	0.12	—0.89
Kotah	78.0	43.6	37	..	0	—0.63
Mount Abu	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	80.4	50.9	62	..	0	—0.84
Dwarka	77.3	64.5	68	..	0.19	—0.33
Veraval	77.0	59.3	74	..	0	—0.44
Rajkot	82.7	51.5	55	..	0	—0.42
Bhavnagar	84.8	54.8	67	..	0.01	—0.42
Surat	89.5	53.3	65	..	0	—0.31
Ahmedabad	85.7	57.9	35	..	0	—0.23
Deesa	85.2	62.0	32	..	0	—0.39
Neemuch	76.3	52.0	34	..	0.08	—0.53
Indore	81.7	56.1	78	0.12	1.13	0.42
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79.1	57.3	80	..	0.40	—1.52
Saugor	79.6	54.2	46	..	0.38	—1.39
Hoshangabad	82.1	55.2	73	0.26	0.37	—0.78
Khandwa	89.0	61.3	51	..	0.82	—0.19
Akola	89.6	58.6	74	0.02	1.76	—0.19
Amrooti	85.2	64.3	72	..	1.11	0.51
Nagpur	82.6	64.7	87	0.16	0.19	—1.27
Chanda	86.9	69.0	70	0.15	0.69	—0.77
Raipur	81.9	63.1	69	..	0.41	—0.86
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.5	67.7	76	.	0.09	—0.46
Ratnagiri	82.7	67.7	56	..	0.81	0.12
Mormugao	84.4	69.9	81	..	0.94	—0.25
Karwar	85.5	66.6	89	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.5	59.1	34	..	0.16	—0.64
Ahmednagar	87.0	57.8	35	..	8.40	2.13
Poona	88.2	56.8	55	..	0.33	—0.79
Sholapur	90.3	67.6	33	..	1.27	—0.22
Bijapur	90.8	67.5	64	..	0.43	—0.80
Belgaum	85.5	66.5	59	..	1.70	—0.22
Ahmedabad	87.8	62.1	38	..	1.82	0.70
Nizamabad (Indore)	89.0	67.7	67	..	0.88	—0.08
Hyderabad	85.8	65.8	85	..	0.79	—0.61
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.8	73.3	74	..	8.17	4.82
Calicut	87.7	74.9	81	..	13.29	6.98
Cochin	90.2	76.0	73	..	8.84	—0.07
Colombo	87.5	74.5	87	..	27.84	5.45
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.6	68.6	86	..	20.73	14.22
Bellary	93.6	69.5	62	..	7.28	5.05
Cuddapah	94.1	72.6	77	..	0.44	4.70
Madras	84.2	76.7	76	..	21.24	1.10
Bangalore	86.0	61.8	79	..	3.66	—0.04
Coimbatore	88.2	71.3	79	..	6.76	1.60
Trichinopoly	88.1	72.6	82	..	12.87	4.28
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATOR COLABA.

Bombay 15th February, 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr ..	29.880	Inches.
Temperature of Air	74.3	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.4	"
Dew point	60.4	"
Relative humidity	0.625	in
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0 0	"
Maximum Temperature of Air	81.5	"
Minimum do. do	66.3	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NNE, WNW, NW	
Movement of Wind do do.	160	Miles.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS IN BOMBAY.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE ON USE OF TIMBER-FRAMES.

The committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the question of permitting the construction of timber-framed buildings in the city without the restrictions at present imposed under Section 349C of the Municipal Act, have submitted their report. Referring to the views expressed in a letter to the Committee by the Association of the Bombay Architects, Civil Engineers and Surveyors, the Committee write:—

It will be seen from this letter that "on the grounds of economical, traditional and sound building" the Association recommend "a withdrawal" of Section 349 C of the Municipal Act and they assure the Committee of their readiness to support the introduction of any such new or revised bye-laws as shall ensure such framed construction in the future being of as thoroughly sound and enduring form as the material and workmanship at their disposal render possible.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner and the Executive Engineer, the Committee are, however, of opinion that the present provisions of the Act need not be disturbed. Section 349 C runs as follows:—

"After the commencement of this Act no building the external walls of which are of timber-framed construction shall be erected or re-erected so as to consist of more than one ground floor and one upper storey; provided that the Commissioner may by special order grant permission for the erection of such a building of more than two storeys or for the construction of one or more additional storeys if satisfied that such building will be or is of thoroughly sound material and construction and can safely support the same."

It will be seen that this Section gives sufficient discretionary powers to the Commissioner to grant permission for the erection of frame buildings of more than two storeys or for the construction of additional storeys if he is satisfied as to the stability of the structures. The Committee therefore consider that Section 349 C should remain as it stands, but that the Corporation might express an opinion that in cases in which the Commissioner is satisfied that the timber used is seasoned Burmese teak or any other similar wood be should exercise the discretionary powers vested in him under the proviso subject to all other considerations enjoined by the Act and by the Building Bye-laws.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published for order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 60 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 16th February 1916 was 30.101 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given over.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time. h. m.	HIGH WATER Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time. h. m.	LOW WATER Depth on Still. ft. in.
	Feb.			Feb.		
Wed.	16	m 9 47	24 4	16	m 4 27	20 4
		10 48a	27 3		3 44a	17 6
Thur.	17	m 10 28	25 3	17	m 4 54	19 5
		11 14a	27 11		4 21a	16 10
Fri.	18	m 11 5	26 1	18	m 5 20	18 7
		11 40a	28 5		4 55a	16 4
Sat	19	m 11 40	26 10	19	m 5 46	17 9
					5 28a	16 1
Sun.	20	m 0 6	28 8	20	m 6 12	17 1
		0 14a	27 5		6 3a	16 2
Mon.	21	m 0 33	29 9	21	m 6 38	16 7
		0 49a	27 8		6 51a	16 6
Tues.	22	m 1 1	28 7	22	m 7 4	16 2
		1 26a	27 7		7 2a	17 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Feb.		Sunrise	Sunset
"	16 (Wednesday)	" 7h. 7m.	" 6h. 39m.
"	17 (Thursday)	" 7h. 7m.	" 6h. 40m.
"	18 (Friday)	" 7h. 6m.	" 6h. 40m.
"	19 (Saturday)	" 7h. 6m.	" 6h. 40m.
"	20 (Sunday)	" 7h. 5m.	" 6h. 41m.
"	21 (Monday)	" 7h. 5m.	" 6h. 41m.
"	22 (Tuesday)	" 7h. 4m.	" 6h. 42m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter	1916 January 28d.	6h.	5-1m. a.m.
New Moon	" February 3d.	9h.	35-6m. p.m.
First Quarter	" " 11d.	3h.	50-4m. a.m.
Full Moon	" " 19d	7h.	58-6m. a.m.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Honorary Secretary of this institution acknowledges with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the School:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 96,673-11-1; Sir Sassoon J. David, Bart, Rs. 50; Sir Shapurjee B. Broacha, Kt., Rs. 25; Messrs. Cox and Coy., Rs. 20; Bai Shirinbai Bejanji Kapadia, Rs. 15; F. E. Dinshaw Esq., Rs. 15; Jamnadas D. Dharamsey Esq., Rs. 15; From the Dady M. Limjee Charity Fund through Mrs. R. D. Wadia, Rs. 15; J. C. G. Bowen Esq., Rs. 15; Messrs. W. and Coy., Rs. 10; D. C., Rs. 10; Chaturbhuj Morarjee Esq., Rs. 10; Messrs. Fakirjee Rustamjee and Sons, Rs. 10; Sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 250-8; and Total Rs. 97,134-3-1.

It is understood that the Government has decided to change the constitution of the Coonoor Municipal Council from ten nominated and two elected seats to eight nominated and eight elected seats.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

TOWN-DUTY ON FIREWOOD.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday when Mr. N. V. Mandlik presided.

The committee took into consideration a letter from Messrs. Merwanji, Kola and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their clients Messrs. Tokersey Devsey, Kanji Allarakhia and others, firewood dealers and commission agents stating that formerly the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company used to weigh the trucks in which firewood was brought, that after deducting the tare from the weight of the trucks, the net weight of firewood was ascertained which was accepted by their clients and Municipality for the purpose of levying town duty on the firewood; that for about a year and a quarter the B. B. & C. I. Railway have discontinued this system of weighment and have fixed an arbitrary scale of weight according to the size of the trucks in which firewood is brought and town duty is charged according to this scale, with the result that their clients have invariably to pay town duty according to the size of the truck in which the firewood is brought, whether the truck brings a full load or not; that their clients submit that this mode of determining town duty is unjust and causes great hardship to them; and that their clients requested the Railway Company to re-introduce the old system of weighment but that they declined to do so, and that their clients and their up-country constituents have been compelled to discontinue bringing down firewood by that railway from the 1st August. They requested that the Municipal Commissioner might be asked to arrange for town duty being charged on the actual weight of the firewood and to arrange with the Railway Companies for the re-introduction of the old system of weighment.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTE

The Municipal Commissioner stated in his letter that "regarding the mode of levying town duty on firewood imported *via* B. B. & C. I. Railway, it is correct that the town duty is now being levied on firewood imported by rail on the quantity calculated on the wagon rate charged by the Railway Company. In consequence of the very restricted accommodation at Grant Road Goods Depot the Railway Company are no longer able to weigh each wagon separately on the weighbridge and to charge freight on the net weight arrived at after deducting the tare of the wagon. This would now involve delay to the engines and rolling-stock which would dislocate the whole railway traffic. The Railway Company accordingly fixed a wagon mile basis of freight charge for goods in bulk such as firewood, grass, etc., in place of the previous maundage charge. It therefore became necessary to calculate an all-round wagon unit rate for the levy of town duty, since the Railway Company no longer weighed each wagon, and since the weighment by the Municipality was impossible, at least at the railway station. The weight of the actual quantities of firewood which could be loaded in certain types of wagons was therefore ascertained and a quantity rather less than the actual full capacity was taken as the amount on which duty should be charged. It will be seen from that if the wagon is fully loaded, the advantage is on the side of the importer not of the Municipality. Doubtless when the wagon is not fully loaded, the importer may lose. But it may be pointed out that the town duty charge is much less than the Railway freight charge where the journey is of any length. If therefore the system is found fair and satisfactory for railway charges, there is no reason why it should not be applied to the town duty charge. The system has been in force on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for some time now and the statement that firewood is not being brought in by the railway is not correct. The G. I. P. Railway charge on an invoiced rate which is also based on a wagon rate.

It may possibly be objected that Schedule H of the Act requires actual weighment. If this were so, it would cause great difficulty. The Railway Companies will not weigh the consignments for us, and they cannot give us space to weigh them for ourselves. It would therefore be necessary to require importers to bring their firewood to a central Municipal Station which would obviously by very expensive both for them and for the Municipality. I think however that Schedule H merely lays down the basis of charge by weight, and does not require that actual weighment should take place. If it were not so, it would be better to get the schedule amended rather than to depart from a method of calculation which is most convenient to the Railway Companies, to the Municipality and to the importers themselves."

It was decided to forward the letter to the Corporation recommending a reply in the light of the Commissioner's remarks.

The Committee also gave consideration to a letter from Mr. Moolraj P. Parekh stating with reference to the recent debate at a meeting of the Corporation on the question of lepers in the City that even the resident lepers of the Matunga Leper Asylum are allowed to leave the Asylum and mix with the neighbouring population; that he often sees them coming to the Dadar Market for making purchases and mixing with other people; that as these lepers are dressed better than beggars, it becomes difficult to recognise them until one comes in close contact with them, and requesting that steps may be taken to prevent the resident lepers from leaving the Asylum.

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Corporation for them to reply that the matter is receiving attention.

The Committee then adjourned.

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D. 3

LODGE KATHIAWAR.

ANNUAL INSTALLATION MEETING.

The annual installation gathering of the Freemasons of Kathiawar was held in their magnificent temple at Rajkot on the 12th instant to install Bro H. J. Antia as their Wor: Master during the current year. The ceremony was performed by Wor: Bro. R. Pryde, who is is one of the oldest masons in Kathiawar, a very popular and worthy Past Master and one of the founders of the Lodge. The new Master appointed his officers as under:—Mr. D. B. Shukla, Bar-at-Law, Immediate Past Master; Dr. Dinsha Burjorji, Senior Warden; Mr. Manishanker G. Bhat, Junior Warden; Mr. R. Pryde, Director of Ceremonies; Mr. C. B. Munshi, Bar-at-Law, Secretary; Mr. J. B. Samson, Treasurer; Mr. R. E. Culpeper, Senior Deacon; Talukdar C. A. Desai, Junior Deacon; Kumar Shri Vijaysinhji of Palitana, Inner Guard; and Mr. A. J. Modi, Tyler.

After the ceremony was over the Freemasons retired to the banquetting hall where several non-Mason guests were invited.

The toasts of the King Emperor of India, H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, K. G. the Most Wor: Grand Master, the District-Grand Master Bombay the Right Wor: Bro W. A. Huig-Brown and the Immediate Past Master were proposed by the Wor Master. Mr. Autia, the last named toast was replied to in an eloquent speech by Wor: Bro; Shukla. The toast of the guests was proposed by Mr. C. Mayne to which Mr. Graham suitably replied in a humourous speech.

The toast of the newly installed Master was proposed by Mr. Shukla to which an appropriate response was made by Wor: Master Antia.

The guests included Col. Harold, Pol. Agent, Halar, Mr. Graham, Judicial Assistant, H. H. Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and others.

The function was a most successful one and the gathering broke up after midnight after an enjoyable evening.

THE EDUCATION OF WOMEN IN INDIA.

AN URGENT CALL TO INDIAN REFORMERS

Sir William Wedderburn has addressed the following letter to "India":—

Believing that the education of women lies at the root of Indian progress, friends of India in England are anxious to show their sympathy, and in this direction to support the action of educational reformers in India. Accordingly, on the 12th of October last, they approached the Secretary of State in a deputation, which presented a memorial signed by leading educationists, Indian and British, entitled to speak on the subject. The deputation was introduced by Mrs. Henry Fawcett; and the memorial prayed for the appointment of a representative Committee, to enquire into the conditions of female education in India, and place before the Government the views of those whose interests are specially affected.

In his reply to the deputation Mr. Chamberlain indicated the course that, according to his view, should be followed by the friends of the movement. While assuring the deputation that no difference of opinion existed as to the desirability of promoting female education in India, he stated that in his opinion the initiative in the present proceeding should come from within India rather than from London. This declaration clearly constitutes an urgent call to lovers of progress in India to be up and doing; and they should lose no time in following the lead of their G. O. M., who from his retreat at Versova has emphasised the call for vigorous action: "Let India," he said, "support this movement whole-heartedly. It is we, the people of India, who must do all we can for this all-important matter."

Further, Mr. Chamberlain made reference to the happy fact that "an Indian gentleman was about to take up the duties of Education Minister in the Viceroy's Council," and before launching an enquiry he desired to await the recommendations of Sir Sankaran Nair out of his special experience and special means of information.

Looking to the guidance thus afforded by the highest authority, it is for the leaders of public opinion in India to decide what practical steps should now be taken to show that India is in earnest in this matter; especially it is important to consider in what way progressive Indian women can make manifest their sympathy with a movement so vitally affecting their best interests.

It is suggested that action should be taken in the following directions:

1. Prepare a list of existing societies, showing their objects and their personnel, and ascertain what persons of knowledge and influence at local centres are willing to co-operate in the work of organisation.

2. Obtain the support of the local authorities, and consider the terms in which reformers should approach the heads of the Education Department; and

3. Appoint a Correspondent at each important local centre, and keep touch with friends in England.

Such appear to be the preliminary steps proper to be taken in response to the call of the Secretary of State.

On Tuesday before the Police Magistrate of Sealdah one William Dacre alias James Walker was charged with outraging the modesty of a respectably connected Indian girl residing at Manirampur on the platform of the Barrackpur station. Owing to the absence on illness of the girl, the case could not be taken up on Tuesday and the accused was allowed to remain on same bail as before and the hearing was adjourned until the 19th instant.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY.

A FEW SURPRISES

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

The attendance yesterday afternoon was surprisingly good at Mahaluxmi for a mid-week fixuture, and the racing throughout provided sport of more than ordinary interest and excitement. Everyone was glad to see his Excellency Lord Willingdon taking such a keen interest in the proceedings after his tour round Khatiwar, and it was a pleasure to see General. Obaidulla Khan, for once in a way, foresake the realms of exclusiveness and come out among the common-herd to watch the click of the tote, in which he appeared to take an intense interest, seated comfortably under the shade of a neighbouring tree. I would like to see a few more of our elite come out of their shells and show us they are more friendly disposed, by following the General's excellent example. Some of the Stewards suddenly developed a spirit of unusual activity by walking up the course towards the bend to "shoo-in" any of our strangers who might be unfamiliar with the peculiarities of this tricky turn, and I was glad to see that nothing ran exceptionally wide during the afternoon. The handicapper scored another great triumph with his allotments, which proved to be one of the features of the afternoon, providing splendid racing and sensational finishes. What Mr. Reynolds' Indian experience will be worth to him hereafter in the old country will be hard to estimate in £. s. d.

What do you think of this for a Wednesday afternoon story?—told me in all sincerity as a true bill. The enterprising architect who designed the five-furlong straight is so delighted with the result of his handiwork, that he is about to submit a plan for a mile-straight! And so that this shall be effectively carried out, the stands and enclosures are to be transferred *en bloc* to other sites. This will certainly be a convenient way of sinking a lot of the huge cash surplus that must be accumulating if the eccentric one is allowed to have his way, but though we are all disposed to have as much "straight" racing as possible, I think the consummation can be arrived at without resorting to expensive extremes of this nature, and I fervently hope the novel design and its designer will both be knocked on the head as speedily as possible so as to avert further trouble.

The race of the day was of course the Bombay Derby. It was not the most expensive, because Patrick walked over the Malabar Hill Plate for £100 more in solid cash. But in point of interest I imagine the Arab classic was more popular with the general public. Sparrow Hawk, after a great set-to with Majbur, just managed to squeak home by a very narrow margin. It was expected, for Sparrow Hawk only returned a dividend of Rs. 59 and was splendidly supported. From my point of view, as between Sparrow Hawk and Majbur, after the wretched display both put up in the Dealers' Plate over a mile last Saturday, I failed to see how either of them could have a hope with Singer at the weights. Saturday's race was a mile and the Derby four furlongs more. But Sparrow Hawk and Majbur in the Dealers' Plate were both beaten to the world, in a particularly slow-run race, and from the way Singer won it was obvious that the further they went the easier would have been his victory. I have been told that both Sparrow Hawk and Majbur have been specially trained for 1½ miles and upwards, which accounts for their failure over a mile. This may be so, but I am more inclined to think that the solution lies with Singer: he has already shown himself to be a horse of moods by his previous erratic running, and the Derby may just have caught him on one of his off days. That horses can be trained to last out 1½ miles that cannot see a mile out, is too paradoxical for me to swallow. I am therefore convinced that Singer yesterday had an attack of "stum-jack" or was in too petulant a mood to gallop at his best. Singer's prospects on paper amounted to nothing short of a certainty and how anyone could persuade himself into backing either Sparrow Hawk or Majbur, as many did, is not easy to understand.

It was satisfactory to note that very few were led astray by Thank You's misfortune in getting a bad start in the Paddock Plate by the generous support he received in the Tom Le Mesurier Plate, when he turned the tables on Wellington. He could still have won by a bigger margin, and in my opinion Thank You can always give Wellington 10 lbs. and a beating over any distance from six furlongs upwards, if he gets away level from the mark.

I was glad to see Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee get a turn-up with Anaz in the Bahrein Plate, but I was at the same time sorry to learn he did not have any say in the sumptuous dividend Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's horse returned. In a measure Mr. Hoshang was perhaps right in his estimate of the little pony's capabilities, for Anaz was lucky in beating American Spot, who should have won the race. Mr. Syed Rashid has been most unfortunate with this pony, who has been one of the most consistent performers since the season commenced and richly deserved to win. Better luck next time Mr. Rashid.

The Malabar Hill Plate was a gift for R. R. S.'s Patrick as it turned out, for it was hard to gauge how much this brilliant grey had in hand. He certainly had not much to beat with Polish apparently right out of form, but it was an attractive performance nevertheless, and I think it will require something pretty nippy to down him over the sprint courses. Evett ran fairly well but as I remarked before this horse will feel more at home in the Western India Stakes on Saturday if the handicapper happens to be in a generous humour.

The excellence of the handicap in the Mahaluxmi Plate, reduced the prospective issue to an unsolvable boggle: no one appeared to be capable of even forming an opinion. Partial Eclipse had a large following, however, and so had Double Chin in spite of his big impost. It was in the end left to Ferguson to pull it off with Ghent, the tote paying no less than Rs. 344. Trenoweth rode a very fine race and the marvel was how he managed to get through as he did with the congested field at the finish. Double Chin had to come round on the outside, otherwise, he might have had more to say, if he had been better placed at the bend.

The Imperial Plate provided yet another surprise to wind up the proceedings, Young Harrison bringing Section along at the finish in great style, returning a big dividend of Rs. 172 to his lucky supporters. Solar Star, on his attractive performance in the Tulsi Plate at the Tenth Extra, was naturally a warm favourite, but on this occasion elected to run like a superannuated cab horse and was never in the hunt, much to the surprise of all and everyone. Makbul is another horse that has been showing decadent form. He is looking in the pink of condition and his backward running must be a source of great disappointment to Mr. Heath, who gave a tall price in Poona for him in anticipation of winning one of the classics there last season. Chaser ran extremely well. Whoever had to do with the patching-up of his leg is to be congratulated, and it is to be hoped he will now stand and win a race or two for his owner. Chaser was a pony of great promise when he first came out, and the way he led his field yesterday, finishing a good second, is a sign his prolonged inactivity has not done him much harm.

Details:—

THE BAHREIN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300: third. Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Details:—

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's ANAZ, 9-4, F. Templeman 1
Mr. Syed Rashid's AMERICAN SPOT, 9-2, Hardy 2
Mr. Pasu Malsee's ARABIAN CONSUL, 7-9 cd. 7-10, Hoyt 3
Mr. Johnson's TAWAKUL, 8-3, Mujeed 4

Also Ran:—Galloping Lad 9-4 Buckley, Monaco 9-2 Bowley, Present 9-0 A. Templeman, Pharoah 8.9 Trenoweth, Advance (late Aircraft) 8-4 cd. 8-5 Firth, Pepul 7-10 Purtoosingh, Shatra 7-8 cd. 7-10 Whalley, Ladakh 7-1 cd. 7-4 Pullin, Alman 7-0 Harrison, Allepo 7-0 Japheth.

The Race:—Alman led from Arabian Consul, Anaz and Ladakh. At the turn Anaz went to the front and was challenged by a hot late run from American Spot, who failed to get up by a length—short-head—second and third.

Time:—1-22.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 389/8. Places Rs. 139/8, 31, 82.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 8st. 6lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1913, of a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000 or over, 4lbs.; Rs. 7,000 or over, 7lbs.; Rs. 12,000 or over, 10lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowance—Maidens, 4lbs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s THANK YOU, 9-1, F. Templeman 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's WELLINGTON, 9-2, A. Templeman 2
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's POLISH, 8.6, Bowley 3
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's RUBY FISH, 7-4, Purtoosingh 4

Also Ran:—Baloz 9-12 Whalley, Tammooz 8-6 Pratt, Bahlool 8-6 Buckley.

The Race:—Tammooz was out first, soon passed by Wellington. After a furlong the order was Polish, Wellington, Tammooz, Bahlool, Baloz. At the five furlongs the field closed up. At the half-mile Bahlool led and was passed by Polish at the three furlongs. At the turn Wellington and Thank You stepped out and raced down the straight, the latter winning by ¾—2½—neck.

Time:—1.36 3/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 24/8. Places Rs. 12/8, 13.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 9,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. For Horses, W. A. and C. Penalty—The winner of the Calcutta Plate, the King-Emperor's Cup, Calcutta, 1915, or the Bombay City Plate, 1916, 7lbs; (not accumulative). Allowance.—Maidens, 7lbs

Mr. R. R. S.'s PATRICK, 8.9, F. Templeman 1
Mr. Thaddeus' EVETT, 9-3, Firth 2
Mr. J. Merven's DERSINGHAM, 9-3, Mitchell 3
Mr. Goculdass's POLISH, 9-3, Whalley ... 4

Also Ran:—Volsloane 9-3 Trenoweth, Roseville 8-11 A. Templeman.

The Race:—Dersingham led on sufferance part of the way, with Patrick, Evett and Polish next. Round the turn Patrick took charge and won easily by 2—1½.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 14. Places Rs. 14, 44/8.

THE BOMBAY DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. For Arabs. W. A. reduced 12lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1913, of a flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over; 7lbs.; Rs. 12,000 or over, 10lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances.—Maidens, 4lbs., Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's SPARROW HAWK, 9-5, Huxley 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s MAJBUR, 9-2, F. Templeman 2
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's TERROR, 8-5, Hardy 3
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's SINGER, 9-7, Bowley 4

Also Ran:—Purity 9-8 Purtoosingh, Sir Knight 9-4 A. Templeman, Kayid 8-8 Pillin, Black Malik 8-1 cd. 8-3, Royal Court 7-8 cd. 7-9, Ajax 7-8 Japheth, Black Hussar 7-8 cd. 7-9 Buckley.

The Race:—When they came into view Ajax was leading, followed by Royal Court, Kayid, Majbur, Sparrow Hawk, Purity, in the order named, Sir Knight bringing up the rear. This order was maintained to the six furlongs, Purity changing places with Sparrow Hawk. At the half-mile Royal Court displaced Ajax in the lead, and at the bend Majbur and Sparrow Hawk ran up to the front with Singer behind them on the outside. Down the straight Sparrow Hawk and Majbur had a great race, the former winning by a head—1½—neck.

Time:—2.50.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 53. Places Rs. 47, 21/8, 29/8.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. Goculdass's ARKANGELO, 8-1, Whalley 1
Genl. Obaidulla Khan's ROLLING STOCK, 8-12, Bowley 2
Mr. D. Pallonjee's DECORUM, 7-10, Pullin 3
Mr. Kelso's CYBELE II, 9-2, F. Templeman 4

Also Ran:—Meddling 9-10 Barrett, Final Proof, 8-2 Harrison, Motor Wrap 7-10 Purtoosingh, Lucky Thought 7-0 Japheth, Maltronus 6-0 cd. 6-8 Mooney.

The Race:—Run on the straight, won by head—neck—head.

Time:—1-1.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 19/8, 22, 36/8.

THE MAHALUXHMI PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Capt. D'Arcy Edwardes' GHENT, 8-6, Trenoweth 1
Mr. Craig McKerrow's SILVER THRUSH, 9-3 A. Templeman 2
Mr. Ainsworth's SPARKES, 8.6, Hoyt 3
Mr. Goculdass's DOUBLE CHIN, 9-11, Whalley 4

Also Ran:—Fredie 8-8 Firth, Sardinia 8-8 F. Templeman, Partial Eclipse, 8-4 Huxley, Fontenoy 7-6 Mitchell, Monsoon 7-5 Pullin, Larrikin 7-2 Buckley, North 6-3 Japheth, Strathroyale 6-2, St. Alban 6-1 Harrison.

The Race:—St. Alban showed up for a stride or two, then Sardinia led followed by Silver Thrush. At the mile Fredie was running second. At the five Silver Thrush was lying second and Fredie third. At the bend Double Chin improved on the outside. In the straight a great race ensued, Ghent coming along with a good run, just won by a short-head—¾—head.

Time:—2-9 3/5.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 344. Places Rs. 118/8, 35/8, 94/8.

THE IMPERIAL PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. R. H Gahagan's SECTION, 8-1, Harrison 1
Mr. T. D Moore's CHASER, 7-8, Mooney 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MOOLTAN, 8-7, Pratt 3
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's PASHA, 8-11, Huxley 4

Also Ran:—Harry Johnson 9-7 Trenoweth, Solar Star 9-5 Whalley, Malayeb 9.2 Bowley, Makbul 8-12 A. Templeman, Khedavi Miseer 8-5, Maidania 8-4 Purtoosingh, Minerva 7-9 Pullin.

The Race:—Pasha led Makbul for a few yards when Chaser passed them. At the five furlongs Mooltan and Khedavi Miseer ran up to the leader. Section came with a strong run round the bend and running through his field down the straight, won by 1½—1—short-head.

Time:—2-23.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 172. Places Rs. 60/8, 71, 29.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

THE GRAND WESTERN HANDICAP.—Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Kempion, Pastime, Jacamar, Le Soleil, Kiltoi, Madrina, Strathroyale, Sparkes, Jove, Athlete, Shining Way, Vidi and Mayfowl.

THE FLYING PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Lusca, Evett, Pantomime II, Corridor and Sunfire.

THE MAZAGON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lusca and Ute.

THE GAYE PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Sir Knight, Excelsior, Dardanelles, Real Gold and Nakib.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lord Roseberry, Abdul Malik, Hidalgo, Young Majub, and Guldasta.

THE SALSETTE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Lord Roseberry, Best Chance, and Red Flag.

U. P. CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

SIR JAMES MESTON ON THE AIM OF THE MOVEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Feb 16

Sir James Meston delivered the opening address at the annual Provincial Co-operative Conference here, paying a tribute to the work of Mr. A.C. Chatterji, the retiring Registrar and also dwelling on the general progress of the societies. His Honour mentioned that the relations between the Board of Agriculture and co-operative societies were marked by complete harmony. His Honour said that the repression of the money-lender was not the sole end of their work which was to see that the resources which were thus placed at the command of the people weree utilised to the best advantage. Referring to the proposal for the establishment of a provincial bank, his Honour remarked that such an institution would in time absorb the capital which was at present doing no good to the country. "I do not speak" he added, "of the capital of the village money-lender. Your local societies are trying to annex that. But I am thinking more of the capital in the hands of wealthy gentlemen who do not know how to put it to the best use. I would like to see it put into industries, agriculture and half a dozen excellent things. But there is plenty of money to go round and what the provincial co-operative bank is going to do is, I hope, in time to get a substantial share of money that is at present squandered in litigation and various other ways and employ that money for the strengthening of the agricultural population and for the infinite welfare of this country."

A CORRECTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

In the casualty list issued on the 9th instant please read now "wounded and prisoner Lieutenant T. C. Shillington, Irish Rifles," not C. Shillington.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT.

THE MARRYAT CUP

Two games were played on Tuesday in connection with the Marryat Cup. The more exciting was the one between Simms and Calvocoressi. In the first set they could not have been more evenly matched, and after six-all Calvocoressi won. Subsequently, however, Simms struck his form and had his opponent well beaten; winning the next two sets with the loss of only one game.

In the next, Hogg could do little with Robinson in the first set, but in the second he made matters much more interesting.

Results:—

Simms beat Calvocoressi, 8—6, 6—1, 6—0.

Robinson beat Hogg, 6—0, 6—4.

Three games were played yesterday, only one of which went into three sets. This was the one between Bunbury and Hampton. The first was very close with nothing to choose, and the latter ran on with the last two games after five-all had been called. Subsequently Bunbury, who always lasts out well, had matters very much his way. He won the next without losing a game, and the third saw him always in a winning position.

Cocke made a good match of it with Montgomery in the first set, but in the second the latter did not lose a game. There were, however, many interesting rallies.

Perhaps the least matched pair were Kirkwood and Fletcher. The former won by quite a decisive margin, but the latter kept his end up well and never allowed his opponent to run away.

The results were:—

E. G. Montgomery beat H. G. Cocke, 6—4, 6—0.

Capt. Kirkwood beat G. G. Fletcher, 6—3, 6—3.

E. J. Bunbury beat H. V. Hampton, 5—7, 6—0, 6—3.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Jackson v. England.

BASEL MISSION EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF MANAGEMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Feb. 16.

Government have now informed Mr B. Luthy, President, Basel Mission Educational Institutions in Malabar and South Canara, that although a notice of withdrawal of recognition was given, it would be possible for the Mission to represent to the Government on 1st April next if the institutions were to be transferred to a management approved by the Government. Accordingly the Basel Mission has, with the aid of Missionary Educational Council of Southern India, taken steps to form such a board of arrangement and have approached the Government for approval of the board.

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

Rev. Mr. B. Luthi, President of the Basel Mission of Mangalore, writes to the "Madras Mail,"—"You are aware that the Government have given notice of withdrawal of recognition from schools of the Basel Mission. We are officially informed that this notice has been given in expectation that it will be possible to regrant it on 1st April, 1916, on schools being transferred to a management approved by the Government. I am authorised to inform you that the Basel Mission with the aid of the Missionary Educational Council of South India has taken steps to form such a board and has submitted the names to the Government for approval."

PUNJAB CANAL ENQUIRY.

THE DEFENCE POSITION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LAHORE, Feb. 15.

To-day before the Canal Enquiry Commission Mr. Bradley, the defence counsel, while cross-examining Captain Van Ranen observed that the defence position was that the accused carefully observed departmental rules and therefore he was guiltless, whereupon Mr. Atkins remarked that a course of persecution was not inconsistent with a careful observance of rules.

Mr. Bradley said that the remark had upset his client whereupon the Commissioners assured that it was an abstract proposition and had no reference to the case before them.

SUIT AGAINST BANDMANN VARIETIES.

RULE ISSUED RESTRAINING ERECTION OF A STRUCTURE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Fletcher Mr. Arathoon Stephen, owner of the Grand Hotel and Grand Cafe and joint owner with Mr. Bandmann of the premises upon which the Empire Theatre stood applied for a rule on Messrs. Bandmann Varieties Limited to show cause why the latter should not be restrained from erecting a structure on the vacant piece of land adjoining the Empire Theatre. He said that one of the terms of lease was that no structure should be built on that vacant plot of land and that it should be used only for the purpose of catering to the cheaper part of the house. Now Mr. Bandmann was using that plot of land for the purpose of a "Cinema Tea," that is, they were having there a cinemetograph exhibition and tea. His Lordship issued a rule.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"WHY SMITH LEFT HOME."

The Howitt-Phillips Company proved themselves the genuine thing in laughter-makers last night when they put on the farce "Why Smith Left Home." There is not much in the plot, but it just happened that nearly all the company were in parts that just suited them and each played for his (or her) own hand. A fat, impertinent servant with a red nose, a naughty little maid, two or three old roués, a nagging wife and a simple bride, when given funny things to say to one another will make the average audience laugh their sides sore. This is just what happened last night. Miss Stanbridge was the modern trade-union cook to the life, full of impudence and threats of strikes. Miss Barraclough captivated everybody with her saucy acting of the maid's part, and Miss Godart was masterly as the terrible aunt. Mr. Wheeler Dryden and Mr. Charles Howitt sustained the principal men's parts with what, when writing about a farce, one might describe as "howling" success. The other members of the cast also did well.

To-night "East Lynne" will draw a large house.

CASUALTY LIST.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. T. J. Murdoch, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. F. G. Davies, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Seager, South Wales Borderers.

WOUNDED.

Major C. H. Seymour, King's Royal Rifles.
Capt. H. Dunkerley, Medicals.
Capt. N. R. Rawson, Medicals.
Capt. J. Hamilton, East Kents.
Capt. A. C. Sheepshanks, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. E. Doherty, Medicals.
Lieut. W. H. Williams, Liverpools.
Lieut. E. Goldsmith, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. C. R. Dolling, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. L. R. Dunkerley, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut. R. P. Hepburn, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. F. T. Wright, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. N. S. Hurst, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. T. H. Simpkins, Leicester Yeomanry.

MEDITERRANEAN LIST.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. B. Mellon, Scottish Borderers.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

KILLED.

Capt. F. B. Roberts, Rifle Brigade.
Capt. G. S. Stritch, Connaught Rangers.
Lieut. E. F. Smart, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut. G. B. Browne, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut. W. J. Williams, Welsh Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Capt. C. C. Bamber, Warwicks.
Lieut. O. D. Atkinson, Engineers.
Lieut. R. A. Miller, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. J. O. Caldwell, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. G. Frith, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. C. Granthan-Hill, 3rd Hussars.
Second-Lieut. R. B. Helme, 1st Draggons.
Second-Lieut. J. R. Morris, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut. G. Palmer, Durham Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. H. M. Smith, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. L. J. Southern, Bedford Yeomanry.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

The following are the names of British officers in the casualty list No. 1 Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

1-4th West Kents:—Lieut. W. H. W. Haslam.
12th Cavalry:—Lieut.-Colonel E. De V. Wintle.
33rd Light Cavalry:—2nd Lieut J. C. Stewart (I. A. R. O.).
34th Poona Horse:—Lieut. R. H. Burlton.
44th Merwara Infantry:—Major H. G. T. Costley, Major G. H. I. Graham, 2nd Lieut. J. S. Wood (I. A. R. O.).
90th Punjabis:—2nd Lieut. W. Wynne (I. A. R O.).
114th Mahrattas: Captain H. Weaver, 2nd Lieuts. A. H. H. Rice, A. G. Simmons (I.A. R. O.).

NOW KILLED.

1-5th Buff:—Lieut. J. T. Waite (Previously reported wounded.).

DIED OF WOUNDS.

2nd Black Watch:—Major W. J. St. J. Harvey.

WOUNDED.

1st Connaught Rangers:—Major W. A. Hamilton (sligthly), 2nd Lieut. E. M. Durrant (slightly).
1-4th West Kents:—Lieut. H. F. Clough (slightly).
12th Cavalry:—Major S. M. Tahourdin (dangerously).
2nd Rajputs:—Captain C.D. Noyes.
33rd Punjabis:—Captain T. R. Wells (accidentally).
90th Punjabis:—Captain C.S.B. Martin (severely).
Indian Medical Service:—Major W.H. Odlum (slightly), Captain A.R.S. Alexander, Temporary Lieut. F.M. Vajifdar (slightly).
Supply and Transport Corps:—Captain G.V. Comyn.

NOW MISSING.

1-6th Hampshires:—Captain Hon'ble R.S.A. Palmer (previously reported "Wounded" in error.)

THE LATE SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

HIS SERVICES TO THE CENTRAL BANK.

At the meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank Limited on Tuesday the following resolution was proposed by Mr. H. E. Bamji:

"That this General Meeting of the shareholders of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., desires to put on record its deep sense of the loss which the Bank has sustained by the death of its late Chairman, the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K. C. I. E., and requests the Directors of this Bank to open a fund among the shareholders of the Bank for a marble bust of the late Sir P. M. Mehta to be placed at the Bank's premises in recognition of his connection with and services to the Bank."

Mr. H. E. Bamji said:—

In moving this resolution for your adoption I do not think there is any one present here this afternoon, but does not feel a keen regret that the necessity of bringing it forward should have arisen at so early an outset in this bank's career. Alike in the interests of our own bank, as well as for a yet larger fruition of the brilliant career now so mournfully cut off, we would all have wished that a few more years of activity and usefulness had yet been spared our late chairman. But now that the inevitable has happened, a solemn obligation rests upon us left behind to discharge our duty towards the worthy dead. The resolution as I have read it out to you, does no more than what the outstanding merits and desserts of our late chairman so richly deserve. For in view of the eminent services rendered to our bank by Sir Pherozeshah as its first chairman, and in slight appreciation of the courage, wisdom, ripe experience and above all the truly self-sacrificing spirit with which he stood at the helm of this bank's affairs, during a long drawn out period of financial crisis and economic depression, make it obligatory upon us to perpetuate his memory in some more worthy and lasting form than a mere paper resolution. Judging from that point of view I think I shall be carrying the sense of this meeting entirely with me, if we decided this afternoon upon starting a movement confined to the shareholders of this bank alone, with a view to obtaining sufficient funds so as to enable us to commission any well-known artist to execute a marble bust of our late chairman, with a view to its being placed in a prominent position in this bank's premises. I think the Directors may be trusted to attend to the details of this scheme, nor do I entertain any misgivings that the response which it will evoke from amongst the shareholders themselves will be creditable and satisfactory to all concerned.

HIS GENUINE SWADESHISM.

And in deciding upon this course of action, we are in a measure bringing into some prominence but a little revealed, and a yet less appreciated phase of the late statesman's career. For so far many an eloquent tribute, many a deserving panegyric has been pronounced upon the brilliant activities of our late chairman in the domain of politics, education, national unity, social uplift and other fields of activity, but scarcely anyone I think has as yet touched upon his true genuine swadeshism, his earnest and solicitous regard for the industrial progress of this country and especially of this city, his firm belief that whatever, politics and education achieved in their respective spheres, still industry, commerce and business in no small way helped to a removal of misunderstandings, softening of asperities, bringing about amenities, and drawing hands and hearts together.

I think Sir Dorab Tata well put the case when in his inaugural address at the last Industrial Conference in this city, he said that the coach of State is best drawn onwards on the road of progress, by a team of two horses, the one of which while it may be politics, the other must be industry. For it needs not much emphasizing nowadays, that alike in the council chamber, and in the market place it is after all the man of business, the captain of industry, the man with the power of the purse behind him who is able to put most driving force behind his words, logic behind his facts, conviction behind his arguments. And in the peculiar circumstances in which we are conditioned in this country, every true patriot recognises that industry in no small measure furnishes a true setting cement for the upbuilding of a homogenous nation out of heterogenous elements.

A RESOURCEFUL PILOT.

Moved by some such principle of action and belief our late chairman devoted a part of his scant leisure hours to the study of the growth of business in this city, and I think it is a matter of sincere congratulation to this bank that it should have succeeded in capturing him as its first chairman. As usual he brought to the discharge of his duties a brave heart, a robust faith, and willing hands. As you all know our infantile concern from almost its very commencement was called upon to face inpropitious times, and shocks of adversity, as but few of its class and origin are called upon to do, and it was in no small measure due to the skill, courage and ripe judgment of the pilot at the helm that it is to-day sailing in comparatively quieter waters. It is no doubt a melancholy reflection that when the time is for clearing the ground, the sower and the pioneer should only encounter thistles and briars, but when the time may have come for gathering in flower and fruit, the reapers should be others quite else. But such considerations never daunt the bold pioneer, the true reformer, the truly generous-hearted soul. Sir Pherozeshah will have many an epitaph engraved on his tomb, but I think no moral stands more conspicuously grafted on his fate than this, namely that him only does fortune lead, and him only doth fame and honour attend whose means are ever pure, and spotless are whose ends. We are this afternoon endeavouring in our own humble way to keep green the memory of such a virile figure amongst us, and I have no doubt the movement once started will elicit a response from the proprietors of this bank which will be as creditable to the present living, as it will be worthy of the noble dead.

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Dossabhoy Sethna and carried in silence.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, February 17, 1916.

ENGLAND'S CARE FOR INDIAN SOLDIERS.

The Report of the Indian Soldiers' Fund in London for the period 1st April 1915 to 20th November 1915, which reached this country by the last mail, gives an idea of the vast extent of the lasting benefits which the movement initiated by the timely foresight of the late Lord Roberts has been able to confer on Indian soldiers, both at the Front and in the various hospitals on land and sea. The Committee, under the able chairmanship of Sir John Hewett, have been able to enlist the co-operation of several leading English men and women and no less than eleven sub-committees have been formed, on the principle of division of labour, to cope with the ever-increasing organisation of relief. The ready response which the Committee's appeals have evoked, not only in the British Isles but in distant countries like Canada and South Africa, is a testimony to the bonds of sympathy for India and Indians now created throughout the Empire through the heroism and self-sacrifice of Indian troops on the fields of battle. The subscriptions to the Fund upto the 20th November 1915, totalled £151,762, contributions from India forming a no small proportion thereof. The hospitals and hospital-ships served by the Fund numbered twenty-three and nine respectively, seven of the former being in England, fourteen in France and two in Egypt. A regular supply of comforts, clothing and every sort of hospital necessity was kept up throughout the period. An idea of the amazing extent of the supply of the various articles may be had from the following figures:—22,000,000 cigarettes, 24,000 pipes, 13,000 lbs. of tobacco, 147,000 match boxes, 30,000 towels, 150,000 lbs. of Indian sweets, 70,000 lbs. of dried and fresh fruit. Among other interesting items are 62,000 tons of cocoanut oil, mostly for use by Sikhs and other soldiers for their hair, 39,000 Hindustanee-French phrase-books, 4,000 Sikh symbols, 1,520 *lotas*. Of course, there are in addition items of clothing which are in even greater quantities. All these supplies are an eloquent testimony to the vast extent of the service rendered by this Committee and the British public through it, to Indian troops. India is grateful in return for this great voluntary service and will not easily forget it.

There is one portion of the Committee's Report, however, which will be read with even greater interest than the record of activities in hospitals. We mean the service rendered by the Fund to the Indian prisoners of war in Germany. The first list of Indian prisoners was obtained by the Committee towards the middle of 1915 and since then the Committee has been able to supply clothing and other comforts to about 500 prisoners interned at Lossen, in Germany. Regular consignments every week of 480 tins of condensed milk, 100 lbs. of sweets and 10,000 cigarettes are being sent and the Committee have lately received grateful acknowledgments of the reception, by prisoners, of these articles. Here is a typical specimen of these messages of acknowledgment:—

"The Indian Prisoners of War at Lossen have received 434 parcels of bread in good condition. They send their salaams and many thanks. I am sending this receipt for all prisoners.

(Sd.) MALA KHAN,
Subadar-Major,
129th Baluchis, Senior Officer.

In the course of the Committee's efforts to alleviate the lot of the Indian prisoners of war, several pleasing instances have come to light of the sympathetic interest taken in the latter by some of their British fellow-prisoners. The Committee have also been able to get in touch with some of the Indian civil prisoners interned at Ruhlebeu in Germany. From all this, it will be readily acknowledged that the work of the Fund has been of the utmost beneficial character to all Indian soldiers fighting in the Western and Near Eastern fronts. Now that Indian troops have been finally removed from France, the necessity for maintaining the several hospitals in England and France may not be felt after a time, but there is enough work for the Fund to do in Egypt and elsewhere in Africa and it is to be hoped public sympathy will not slacken in the future for this Fund.

"LITTLE REPUBLICS" OF INDIA.

A propos of a Note in these columns yesterday, attention may be drawn to a very informing article in the current number of the "Modern Review" on "The Hindu Concept of Government," by Dr. S. Bose, of the State University of Iowa, U. S. A. He points out that the most significant fact concerning the ancient governmental system of India is the discovery that in the village community there existed the true germs of the representative principle. The old panchayat was an autonomous institution, which according to Monnier Williams, fully provided for the political independence of the people from the time of Manu. Dr. Bose writes: "each village was then a self-governing community and its members were practically free and independent. They voiced their wishes and opinions directly or through their representatives forming the panchayat. The only important tie which existed between the central government and the village community was to be found in the tax paid by the village to the national government." From Manu to Metcalfe, one passes through several hundreds of years; but the interesting thing is that in 1830 he saw these "little republics," as he called them, still actively at work in his day. His observations may be commended as those of both a careful contemporary witness and a sympathetic administrator:

The Village Communities are little republics, having nearly everything that they want within themselves, and almost independent of any foreign relations. They seem to last where nothing else lasts. Dynasty after dynasty tumbles down; revolution succeeds revolution; Hindu, Pathan, Moghal, Maharatta, Sikh, English, are masters in turn; but the village communities remain the same. In times of trouble they arm and fortify themselves; a hostile army passes through the country; the village community collect their cattle within their walls, and let the enemy pass unprovoked. If plunder and devastation be directed against themselves and the force employed be irresistible, they flee to friendly villages at a distance, but when the storm has passed over they return and resume their occupations. If a country remain for a series of years the scene of continued pillage and massacre, so that the village cannot be inhabited, the scattered villagers nevertheless return whenever the power of peaceable possession revives. A generation may pass away, but the succeeding generation will return. The sons will take the places of their fathers, the same site for the village, the same position for the houses, the same lands, will be reoccupied by the descendants of those who were driven out when the village was depopulated; and it is not a trifling matter that will drive them out, for they will often maintain their post through times of disturbance and convulsion, and acquire strength sufficient to resist pillage and oppression with success.

The mournful fact cannot be blinked that, owing mainly to the highly centralised system of administration which followed upon the establishment of British Rule, even these ancient landmarks have slowly passed away. With some little sympathetic reorganisation of village government, with a generous delegation of civil, criminal and revenue powers, the panchayets can be revived to-day. Lord Chelmsford is said to be deeply interested in Local Self-Government. Let us wait and see if his Lordship will give a much needed impetus to the movement for the revival of the ancient village polity of India.

VACCINATION TYRANNY.

We referred not long ago to the case of an assistant master at the Government High School, Karachi, who had a conscientious objection to vaccination and refused to have his child of six months vaccinated. This unfortunate man lost his appointment because of his conscientious scruples. He was prosecuted and fined but he held out. Pressure was brought to bear on his employers and ultimately he had to remove his family to a place where vaccination was not considered absolutely compulsory, until such time as he received the decision of the Secretary of State to whom he had appealed in the matter. This is not the only case of suffering undergone for a conscientious objection to vaccination. Another school-master, Mr. J. P. Gulrajani, who was Vice-Principal of the New High School, Karachi, three years ago, also lost his appointment for holding views against vaccination. Mr. Gulrajani is now being prosecuted in the Court of the City Magistrate, Hyderabad, Sind, for not getting his child vaccinated. He has intimated to the magistrate his reason for the attitude which he has taken. Section 23 (2) of the Bombay Vaccination Act, under which he is prosecuted, distinctly admits of exemption on production of *some reasonable grounds*. Now it is perfectly clear that a "conscientious objection" to vaccination, which is specifically held to be a "reasonable ground" for refusing vaccination under the English law, must also be a "reasonable ground" under the Bombay Act. That the phrase does not mean unfitness for vaccination is shown by the fact that the three conditions: time, insusceptibility and unfitness, are separately provided for. The provision for exception in case of "reasonable ground" is separate and distinct and that it includes a conscientious objection is clearly manifest from the general policy of the Government of India as ennunciated in a circular sent to the Punjab Government:—

The Governor-General in Council is confident that his honour will take care that this power of popular objection is not allowed to become a mere formality and that due weight will be given to the remonstrance even of a minority of the inhabitants of a district." . . "Even after the Act has been once accepted by the people of any municipal town it will obviously be essential that its compulsory and penal provisions should not be set in motion without the fullest consideration *for the feelings* and even for the *prejudices of the* ignorant minority who may still view it with apprehension.

Mr. Gulrajani is far from belonging to the ignorant minority, of which the circular speaks, but even if he be none better than one of that minority, he can well claim that sympathetic consideration for his "feelings" and even his "prejudices,"—if his conscientious objection should be so termed,—for which the Government of India rightly has regard. More than this, in his statement of reasons, Mr. Gulrajani quotes chapter and verse to show that, in 1909 the Secretary of State for India, in his reply to the Secretary of the Anti-Vaccination League, rightly interpreted the law by stating that "the Magistrates who enforce compulsion in regard to vaccination are left free by the law to decide in each case whether the explanation for failing to vaccinate is reasonable or not." There could not be a more authoritative pronouncement to prove that vaccinatation is not intended to be compulsory, in the sense of being tyrannically enforced on those who conscientiously object to it, in India. Local officials in Sind, however, seem inclined to dictate their own interpretion of the law. Mr. Gulrajani has appealed to the Viceroy and we hope that Lord Hardinge will grant him the relief prayed for by freeing him from an obligation which the legislature did not intend to impose on him.

Notes of the Day.

President Wilson's Change of Front.

The news which comes from Washington this morning is as astonishing as it is gratifying. President Wilson has at last been converted to the sane view of the question of Germany's claim to be allowed to sink armed merchantmen at sight He has actually propounded a conundrum of a highly logical character for Germany and Austria to answer. How do they propose to ascertain whether merchantmen are armed or unarmed before sinking them *at sight*? Over and above this, whether any answer is offered to this question or not, it is officially announced that the United States does not in any case admit the Austro-German contention, and that the suggestion that they should cease to arm merchantmen was merely conveyed to the Entente Allies on humanitarian grounds! This explanation and the rejection of the Austro-German claim come only after the shock caused to the national conscience of the American people has had time to react on the Wilson Cabinet, and one does not know, of course, how long the new attitude will last in the changeable atmosphere of Washington. But, so far, the assurance that the American Government mean to adhere to the recognised law of nations is extremely refreshing.

German Control in Constantinople.

In view of the lively discussion which according to Reuter, occurred in the War Council in Constantinople between Enver Pasha and German generals, it is interesting to note that a vigorous and insistent attempt has for some time past been made by Germans for representation in the Cabinet. The Turks naturally demurred for long, but according to the "Near East", it is reported that a compromise has been arrived at by German under-secretaries being placed in each of the departments, with the exception of the Sheikh-ul-Islamat, though no announcement on the subject has yet been made in the Turkish press.

Hunnish Vandalism in Italy.

That vandalism has become part of the military policy of the Central Powers has been again demonstrated by the result of the recent aerial activity of the Austrians in parts of Italy. The damage to the priceless sixth century church of St. Apollinare at Ravenna and the pious grief which it has caused to the Pope,—who has made a mild protest,—must recall to mind the fact that no other city in the world offers so many and such striking examples of the ecclesiastical architecture of the centuries from the fifth to the eighth,—a fact which makes the vandalism of Austria all the more heinous. The style of the churches in the city is commonly called Byzantine; but some of the most striking features of the churches,—the colonnades, the mosaic, perhaps the cupolas,—are not so much Byzantine as representative of early Christian art generally. The period from the transference of the imperial residence to Ravenna to the death of Valentinian III (404-455) was the first period of great building activity in Ravenna, when the archiepiscopal see of the city attained great importance. After a brief check, the reign of Theodric (493-526) marks another era of magnificence. The impulse given by this emperor was continued by his successors and during the regency of Amalasantha and the reigns of Theodatus and Vitiges (526-529) was constructed, among others, the Church of St. Apollinare, now damaged by the Austrians.

Lord Chelmsford.

The following brief comment in the "Nation", on the selection of Lord Chelmsford as Viceroy, will be found interesting:—

The appointment of Lord Chelmsford as Viceroy of India has caused general surprise. His past gives no such promise of greatness. A good University record, some rather modest service on the London County Council, and a reputation for tact and popularity as the Governor of two Australian States,—a path so quiet seldom leads direct to Simla. These are times when India may look to her head. No one objects to this choice, and one can only say of it that it must justify itself by the event.

As we have previously pointed out, at this moment and in the immediate future, India not only may but *must* look to her head for the immediate initiation of reforms in consonance with the "new angle of vision." It can only be hoped that the assurances given in different quarters that Lord Chelmsford will prove a statesman to whom the people of this country will not look in vain, will be fully justified

Shorthand Writers for High Courts.

It is understood that an interesting experiment is to be initiated in the Calcutta High Court in connection with the efforts that are being made there to expedite business, on the Original Side especially, and to dispose of the congestion that prevails there at present. It is proposed to employ the services of shorthand writers officially to record the evidence in cases coming up before the Courts. It is stated that if the experiment should prove a success, the system will be extended to all Courts on the Original Side and probably will be recommended for adoption to the High Courts of other Provinces. The Government of India is reported to have sanctioned the proposal tentatively, so far as the Calcutta High Court is concerned. We have little doubt the suggestion to employ shorthand writers will be warmly welcomed by our own High Court. The Bombay High Court judges at present almost always requisition the services of short-hand writes when judgments are delivered off-hand and to extend the practice to taking down of evidence also would be not only most welcome to the judges but to the litigant public and their counsel as well, that is to say to all parties concerned, and would expedite business in every way. The subordinate judiciary in the mofussil which, at present, requisitions the services of short-hand writers only occasionally, may also well be permitted to benefit by the practice more frequently, wherever there is congestion and demand from the parties.

The Milk Problem in Bombay.

The burden of the lecture which Dr. Joshi gave on Monday on the "Milk Problem" in Bombay was the question as to how good pure milk could be brought within easy reach of the poor at a reasonable cost. It is not only that contamination has reached an almost intolerable stage, but that the price of milk in Bombay has also gone up very high. Both these results are largely due to the fact that the demand for milk is greater than the supply. An immediate and practical means to remedy this state of things is to see that considerably more milk is made available than at present. The first step in this direction should be that, as Dr. Joshi suggested, the milk supply should be concentrated and organised. It is little use, he pointed out, enforcing legislation until the question of cheap but pure supply of milk is solved. Large co-operative dairy societies, organised as far as possible on the lines of those in Switzerland, would work satisfactorily. They would not only eliminate the risk involved in the temptation to contaminate the supply which the innumerable private importers of milk from the suburbs cannot resist, but they will also do away, with the immense waste of energy inevitable in the engagement of more than 2,000 persons for bringing the milk and distributing it, let alone the number of importers.

The Anjuman-i-Taraqi Talism.

The Anjuman-i-Taraqi Talion Mussulman, which will celebrate its sixth anniversary at Amritsar, on the twenty-sixth and the twenty-seventh days of this month under the presidency of the Raja of Mahmudabad is one of those eminently useful bodies which have in different parts of the country,—especially in the Punjab,—attempted to counteract the effects of the general poverty of Mahomedans on the spread of education among them. This Association devotes itself to the practical work of assisting poor and deserving students in the attainment of higher and especially professional education by providing scholarships and during the brief space of its existence it has been able to help many a promising Mahomedan student in almost all branches of higher and professional education, irrespective of sects or local differences,—at the aggregate expense of Rs. 200 in the beginning and now exceeding a thousand a month. Thus among the 89 students who have succeeded, through the efforts of the Association, in completing their course of studies, one is an M.A., 31 are B.A.'s and B. Sc's., 15 have passed other examination in Arts, six are assistant surgeons, four assistant engineers, one has obtained an agricultural diploma. Eighty-nine students are at present receiving education in different institutions under the same fostering care. There is room in the country for many such associations, if education is to make any real headway against the bar of poverty, and we trust the Moslems all over the country will extend a generous hand of assistance to the Association.

The Corporation and a Moslem Charity.

We have received a copy of a numerously signed petition addressed to the President of the Corporation on behalf of the Mahomedans of Bombay in the matter of a charitable trust property to be acquired for set-back purposes. The trust is known as "Bai Jenabai Fazalbhai Habibbhai Charitable Trust" and its benefits are intended for all poor members of the Mahomedan community. Half of the income derived from the property proposed to be acquired is spent on the supply of food to poor Mahomedans and the other half on the maintenance of an orphange for boys and girls. The Trustees are ready to part with such portion of the land as is included in the set-back line for the usual consideration. But it is surprising to learn from the petition that, instead of following this reasonable course, the Municipal Executive desire to set the provision of the Land Acquisition Act into motion and acquire the whole property. The petitioners who, as members of the Moslem community, are interested in the up-keep of this charity, have decided to approach the Corporation, believing, as they do, that the very existence of the charity would be threatened if the whole property is acquired. They contend that it will be difficult to purchase another immoveable property almost anywhere in Bombay for the compensation money which may be awarded, and which will realise the same amount of rental as the present property and which will, besides, be convenient for the purposes of the Trust. It may be cheaper in the long run for the Municipality to acquire the whole property rather than only a portion of it. It is not, however, desirable for a municipality to indulge in such speculation in immoveable property. And, if, as the petition alleges, this is the first time that the Bombay Municipality has decided to acquire a whole property, it only aggravates the impropriety.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

BRITISH ATTACKED.

PREMIER REVIEWS THE SITUATION.

ANOTHER ERZERUM FORT STORMED.

The House of Commons reassembled on Tuesday. The Speaker read the King's speech.

Mr. Asquith, reviewing the situation, said that the outstanding feature of the last three months was the growing intimate relations, co-ordination, concentration, and unity of direction and control among the Allies. He referred to the Allies' successes in the Cameroons and said that the situation in Mesopotamia had materially improved.

On Monday night after a heavy bombardment on the whole front of the Ypres salient and south of Hooge in Belgium, the Germans made several infantry attacks against the British. A heavy bombardment on both sides continues. A relatively quiet day is reported by the French.

The Russians have stormed another of the Erzerum forts, capturing 20 guns, munitions and a number of prisoners.

Violent disturbances are reported to have broken out among the Germans in Vilna, where a lieutenant has been killed. Forty officers and soldiers have been court-martialled.

It is announced that the U. S. concedes that the Entente is within its rights in arming merchantmen for defence and cannot approve Germany's intention of torpedoing armed merchantmen.

Mr. Archibald Hurd states that Germany has built a fleet of submarine monitors.

Lord Murray has resigned the post of honorary Director-General of Munitions Recruiting owing to ill-health.

SECOND MOUNTED BRIGADE FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED FORMATION UNDER GENERAL BRITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 15.

It is proposed to form again the second mounted brigade under General Brits, famous for its exploits in Damaraland.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE AGAINST BRITISH.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE SITUATION.

PARLIAMENT OPENS.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

PREMIER'S ASSURING WORDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

At the reassembling of the House of Commons the Speaker read the King's speech which was loudly cheered.

The speech said:—

The spirit of my Allies and of my people, who are united in this conflict by ever strengthening ties of sympathy and understanding, remains steadfast in the resolve to secure reparation for the victims of unprovoked, unjustifiable outrage and effectual safeguards for all nations against the aggression of a power which mistakes force for right and expediency for honour. With proud and grateful confidence I look to the courage, tenacity and resource of my Navy and Army, on which we depend, worthily to perform our part in the attainment of this goal.

The speech added that the Commons would be asked to make financial provision for the conduct of the war. Only measures would be submitted to Parliament such as would tend to the attainment of our common object.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

Mr. Macpherson moved the address in reply to the speech expressing thankfulness that the King had recovered from the mishap sustained at the Front where the hearts and hopes of so many loyal subjects were. (Cheers.)

Mr. Macpherson paid a tribute to the strenuous work of the King and Queen and praised the work of the Navy. He emphasised that six million men had voluntarily rallied to the colours and a million older men were in training. (Cheers.)

Mr. Macpherson affirmed the splendid spirit of the Empire and expressed appreciation of the appointment of General Smuts to the command in East Africa.

Lieut.-Colonel F. S. Jackson, the famous cricketer, seconded, dwelling on the great sacrifices of the Dominions. He deprecated Zeppelin reprisals. Great Britain could not play a dirty game. He urged an effective blockade.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. Asquith gratefully acknowledged that France was providing cemeteries for our fallen. The Government would appoint a Committee under the Prince of Wales to assist the French Government in this matter.

He said that thanks to the assistance of our Italian Allies, the Serbians had successfully evacuated Albania and were now refitting.

Mr. Asquith referred to the British and French successes in the Cameroons and said that the situation in Mesopotamia had materially improved. General Townshend was holding his own and had considerable supplies. There was every ground for hoping that Generals Aylmer and Townshend would unite and that anything in the nature of a serious British check might be averted.

He considered that the outstanding feature of the last three months was the growingly intimate relations, co-ordination, concentration, and unity of direction and control among the Allies.

He dwelt on M. Briand's cordial welcomes in London and Rome and hoped that at an early date there would be a general conference of all the Allies in Paris, reviewing all the political and strategical questions.

We should thus effectively counteract our enemies' early advantage of centralised control. Government at home was taking complete stock of all its resources, military and financial, in order to contribute in the coming months the maximum effort in a common cause.

TRIBUTE TO THE NAVY

Mr. Asquith said that Great Britain's responsibilities were more varied and more complex than those of the Allies. He exampled the Navy which was the most powerful and most diverse combination of fleets which ever sailed the ocean. Its work was unobtrusive; there were few of the spectacular adventures which uplit the naval annals of the past. Nevertheless the Navy with unexampled efficiency defended our shores and neutralised the aggressive power of the German fleet. (Cheers). It had cleared the high seas and displayed the best British traditions. (Loud cheers).

Men from Britain in the fighting line were ten times the number of the original Expeditionary Force and would be greater with those from the Dominions.

NEVER A PESSIMIST

Mr. Asquith concluded by saying that in addition to the tremendous drain on manhood we had to help to the utmost to finance our Allies and Dominions and had to supply necessaries and shipping. This was a gigantic and unprecedented task. There had been mistakes and miscalculations but long strides had been taken towards solution. Our financial liabilities outstanding on January 1st would impose a sensible drain on the resources of the country for a generation. There was no prospect of reduction in the cost of five-millions daily but he had never been a pessimist and if he had been one he wouldn't be one to-day. (Cheers). The financial burden must be met by large additional taxation; by maintaining our productive activity and export trade and by the most rigid economy by all good citizens. Thus we should sustain the burden and the strain would not be greater than we could bear. (Loud cheers).

BRITISH FRONT.

SEVERAL ENEMY INFANTRY ATTACKS.

HEAVY BOMBARDMENT IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

A British communiqué says:—Last night after a heavy bombardment on the whole front of the Ypres salient and south of Hooge the enemy made several infantry attacks and broke into our front trench on a front of 600 yards between the Ypres-Commines Canal and the Ypres-Commines railway. All other attacks failed.

A heavy bombardment on both sides continues.

TAHURE ADVANCED ELEMENTS

A PART RECAPTURED BY FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 15.

A communiqué says the French have recaptured a part of the Tahure advanced elements.

DESTRUCTIVE FRENCH BOMBARDMENT.

TRAIN AND SUPPLY CONVOY SHELLED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 16.

Last night's communiqué says:—The day was relatively quiet.

Our trench guns in Artois bombarded the enemy organisations in the vicinity of the Lille road. Batteries west of the Oise, bombarded a train and a supply convoy in the station at Epagny, north of Vic-sur-Aisne.

There was a destructive bombardment of German works north-east of Soissons.

We exploded a mine at Fille porte in Argonne and occupied the crater.

Our artillery in Upper Alsace shelled German positions east of Seppois all day.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

NO BIG ASSAULT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 16.

The "Pioneer's" military corespondent writes:—

London 20th January:—The German offensive in the West has not yet produced the big assault which was being arranged for as had become known. There are two probable reasons why the German push has not been pursued with and these are the Russian activity and the revelation that much of the power of offensive in the West has departed from enemy troops. It has been noticed that infantry assaults lack the necessary stand and the readiness with which the Germans surrender, adds proof to the contention that the higher command experience difficulty in getting any momentum into the movements attempted. The sapping of the German spirit is one of the most hopeful signs for us, especially as the commissariat is probably feeling the pinch of the naval blockade.

The German casualties reach, an appalling total. Prussians alone officially admit 2½ millions. So the enemy's grand total must be six millions. If one allows 50 per cent for recoveries and returns there are three millions Germans put out of action. The War Office computes that at no one time there are less than two millions hors-de-combat and this is an estimate which is obviously based on minimum calculations.

LORD MURRAY RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Lord Murray of Elibank has resigned the post of honorary Director-General of Munitions Recruiting owing to ill-health.

ARETHUSA CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The casualies on the Arethusa were eight wounded and 12 missing..

OUTWEIGHING ENEMY IN MAN-POWER.

SPLENDID TRAINING OF OUR TROOPS.

PLAINS OF FLANDERS TRANSFORMED INTO ALDERSHOT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Reuter's special correspondent with Headquarters in France writes that without attempting to indicate the figures he can definitely state that along our leagues of front we substantially outweigh the enemy in man-power, and the new drafts are still coming. These undergo a process of tuning up within the atmosphere and sound of war before going into trenches. Thus, the plains of Flanders have been transformed into a vast Aldershot, where troops are always learning something new in the never-ending development of the war. Constant exercises, variety of training and relaxation in sport go far to maintain the admirable cheerfulness and fitness of soldiers far back from the firing line but always within the sound of guns. The troops are perpetually rehearsing for victory, so bombing schools, machine-gun schools and flying schools are bustling and resound from dawn to dark.

POST-WAR TRADE PROBLEM

COMING CONFERENCE OF ASSOCIATION OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Messrs. McKenna and Bonar Law will attend the conference of the Association of Chambers of Commerce on the 29th instant in London to consider the post-war trade problems. One hundred and twenty resolutions will be submitted by various chambers. The principal resolution declares that the "strength of the nation lies in our power to produce our requirements from our own soil and factories."

Other resolutions urge the immediate appointment of a Minister of Commerce. Fourteen resolutions refer to reciprocal trading within the Empire and between the Empire and the Allies.

IMPORTS OF FRUIT INTO BRITAIN.

RESTRICTION NOT APPLICABLE TO DOMINIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

It is officially announced that the restriction of imports of fruit into the United Kingdom will not apply to the Dominions.

LIMITATION OF SUGAR IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The Sugar Commission announces that as the result of the limitation of imports the supplies available in 1915 will probably be 20 to 25 per cent. below those of 1915.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

A proclamation prohibits the importation except under license, of paper, cardboard, pulp, and other materials for papermaking, periodicals exceeding sixteen pages except single copies by post, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, furniture, woods, stores (?) and slates.

Another proclamation prohibits British vessels except coasting vessels from starting on any voyage without a license from the Board of Trade.

GERMANY'S SUBMARINE MONITORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Mr. Archibald Hurd states that Germany has built a fleet of submarine monitors each with powerful guns.

SCAREMONGERS SENTENCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 15.

Three women have been sentenced to imprisonment at Flensburg for spreading the rumour that British troops had landed in Schleswig.

The rumour caused immense excitement, many persons fleeing.

BOMBARDMENT OF ERZERUM.

ANOTHER FORT STORMED.

A NUMBER OF PRISONERS TAKEN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 16.

A communiqué says:—After artillery preparation we stormed another of the Erzerum forts and took over 20 guns, munitions and a number of prisoners.

DISTURBANCE AMONG GERMANS AT VILNA.

FORTY OFFICERS COURT MARTIALLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15.

Violent disturbances have broken out among the Germans in Vilna, where a Lieutenant has been killed. Forty officers and many soldiers have been court-martialled.

SACRIFICES OF DOMINIONS.

FULLER RECOGNITION AND ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Mr. Walter Long, in an interview regarding the problems after the war, stated that the parliamentary system would have to undergo a change. Apart from the gratitude to the Dominions for their enormous sacrifices for the Motherland, there would be a general desire for closer association. They must have a fuller recognition and adequate representation in our counsels.

CANADIAN FINANCES.

INCREASE OF 20 MILLION DOLLARS OVER ESTIMATED REVENUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.

The Minister of Finance presented the Budget, to-day, showing a remarkably favourable condition of the Canadian finances. As the result of increased revenues and economies and the largest aggregate trade in the history of the Dominion, the revenue for the year ending March 31 would exceed the estimate by twenty million dollars.

The loans which had been raised in America and Canada had been most successful and fifty millions had been placed to the credit of the Imperial Treasury for the munitions manufactured in Canada.

The Minister added that industry and thrift were the supreme patriotic duties upon which national safety might ultimately depend.

A quarter of a million troops had been recruited and these would be increased to half a million. Means must be devised to equip and maintain this force.

OTTAWA FIRE ENQUIRY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.

At the investigation into the Parliament fire the Fire Chief expressed the opinion that the outbreak was of an incendiary origin.

Ex-Speaker Sproule concurred and mentioned that warnings against incendiarism had been received when he was Speaker.

ENEMY AEROPLANES BOMB SCHIO.

SIX KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

A telegram from Vicenza says the enemy aeroplanes bombed Schio. Six were killed and some injured.

BOMBS ON RIMINI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, Feb. 16.

Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Rimini at four in the morning, doing slight damage. Two civilians were wounded.

LATEST CABLES

(Received after 2 a.m.)

LORD KITCHENER'S REVIEW.

COMPLETE CONFIDENCE,

TRIBUTE TO VISCOUNT FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Speaking in the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener explained that the Allies at the outset were hampered at Salonika by inadequate harbour and railway facilities.

Reviewing the roles of the Allies he said that the moral of the Frenchmen was now at its highest level; the Italians had shown splendid courage and were sure despite the strength of the enemy's positions eventually to push the attack home, and Russia was reorganised and equipped and the activity of her people in making munitions, demonstrated their determination to win.

Referring to the change in command in France Lord Kitchener said that Field-Marshal French had had on his shoulders seventeen months of ceaseless activity in field. His duties now were to command the home forces and co-ordinate duties of highest importance requiring central control. His invaluable services had placed us all under obligation to him.

General Haig's brilliant record and high soldierly reputation were a sufficient warrant for the country's confidence in his success.

Lord Kitchener concluded with an expression of assurance of his complete confidence in a victorious issue ensuring peace for many generations.

GERMAN ATTACKS.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PARIS, Feb. 16.

A semi-official statement says that the Germans are trying hard to exploit a semblance of military successes gained in local attacks.

The assault in Artois was long prepared and preceded by formidable mine explosions which took months to arrange and a long bombardment. Nevertheless the Germans merely gained a footing in few points, from which they were driven out by grenades. Their losses, amounting to half the very large number of effectives engaged, were entirely disproportionate to the results.

SEVEN ERZERUM FORTS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Feb. 16.

A communiqué says that in the Caucasus seven more Erzerum forts have been captured.

ENEMY FORCES AT MONASTIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Feb. 16.

According to reliable information from Monastir enemy forces in that region do not exceed 10,000 of whom 3,000 are Germans and the rest Bulgarians.

NEW MACE FOR CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.

The Government has gratefully accepted from the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London a new mace for Parliament and is sending a portion of the old mace found in the ruins to be incorporated in the new.

SOUTH AFRICA AND INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A propos of the case of the two unfortunate Indian boys referred to in your leader of February 12th. How long shall India be patient? for how long shall the colonies be permitted without retaliation to heap indignity upon indignity on his Majesty's Indian subjects? If the Home Government is powerless to move in the matter, the Government of India should pass an Immigration Act, making it compulsory for al South Africans and Australians who wish to land in India, to satisfy the same acquirements that Indians who wish to land in that colonies have to. There would soon be uproar that a settlement would be come to. The present condition of affairs is simply monstrous. If an Indian is good enough to fight for the Empire he is good enough to proceed without hindrance wherever the British flag flies. Supposing that German S. W. Africa had been considerably stronger and larger than it was, and that they had invaded us, instead of we them, would the South African Government have objected to Indian troops coming to their rescue? I trow not.—Yours, etc.

C. D. BOYES, F.R.C.S.

ARMINC OF MERCHANTMEN.

ENTENTE'S LEGAL RIGHTS

ACKNOWLEDGED BY U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

It is announced that the United States concedes that the Entente is within its rights under international law in arming merchantmen for defence, that the American Government cannot approve Germany's intention of torpedoing armed merchantmen and that the United States has no intention of changing the law on the subject of arming merchantmen.

A PERTINENT QUERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

It is understood that the United States will shortly ask Austria and Germany how they intend to determine whether merchantmen are unarmed before sinking them without warning.

It is explained that the American memorandum to the Entente regarding disarming of merchantmen was sent solely in the interests of humanity and was not intended to change the established practices.

PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS.

FRANCO-ITALIAN UNDERSTANDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb 16.

M Thomas, the Minister of Munitions has returned. He says that he reached a complete understanding with the Italians similar to that with Great Britain regarding the pooling of munitions. General Dallolio would henceforth participate in the periodical meetings with Mr. Lloyd George.

MEAT SCARCITY IN GERMANY

DISORDERS IN HANOVER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

London February 15.—The "Leipziger Volkzeitung" reports disorders in Hanover arising out of the scarcity of meat tickets.

THE COMING BUDGET.

ANTICIPATED FURTHER TAXATION ON WHISKY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

Speculation is rife in Calcutta upon the possible and probable taxation in the coming Budget and among other commodities it is freely asserted that a further tax is to be placed on whisky. One result of these rumours has been that the dealers have practically cornered for the present the whisky supply in Calcutta, the corollary to which has been a rise in prices. Mr. G. E. Bridoe of Messrs. John Dewar and Sons in the course of an interview stated that some three weeks ago Government issued an order prohibiting abnormal clearances from bond. It does not follow because they have done this that additional taxation is to be imposed. But dealers in the market have endeavoured to buy up all the stocks in anticipation of increased duty. They have increased their prices as if an increased duty were an accomplished fact. On January 1st the entire trade at Home raised their prices by Rs. 2 per case. This was due not to any increase of duty but to the fact that the whisky market at Home had been steadily rising since the Immature Stocks Act came into operation and the commandeering of large stocks of high strength spirit for manufacture of munitions. The increased charge by shippers is Rs. 2 per case. Dealers on the other hand are charging from 6 to 8 annas more for bottle for certain brands. But shippers hope shortly to force the prices down as the corner should be broken by the large shipments now en route to India.

Official and Personal.

Lord Willingdon, accompanied by his staff, returned to Bombay yesterday on completion of his Kathiawar tour, and alighted at the Grant Road station, from where he motored to Government House, Malabar Hill.

Lady Willingdon and Lord Carmichael arrived at Delhi yesterday as the guests of the Viceroy.

General Baber Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal is gazetted a K.C.I.E., for meritorious service in connection with the war.

The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Shumsher Jung, and other recent recipients of honours were to be informally invested at Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, last night by the Viceroy.

Mr. Medici de Marignanos Consul-General for Italy in Calcutta, arrived in Colombo on Friday from Djibouti by the M. M. Amazone on his way to Calcutta.

The Hon. Mr. F. H. Stewart has been elected President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE.

THE HISTORY OF A PRINCIPLE

TWO FAMOUS DECREES.

A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind, and to this must be attributed, in large measure, the new growth of warm sentiment in France, as expressed in public and private, over the British acceptance of compulsory military service, writes the special correspondent of "The Times" at Paris. It is worth tons of argument as a demonstration of our earnestness in the fight.

The principle of conscription has been long accepted in France, though there were moments when it was more or less in abeyance, those moments coinciding with depression in the fortunes of the nation. While it is true that, at the outset, voluntaryism rallied all the necessary recruits to the Revolutionary flag, it became necessary early in the line of the Convention to emphasize the duty of every citizen to serve the country. This was outlined in the famous decree which said, "The service of the country is a civic and general duty." Later this same ruthless driving power of the war ordered national levies. Then came the Decree of August 23, 1793, which declared that until the enemies were expelled from the territories of the Republic all Frenchmen were permanently at the disposal of the authorities. The young men will go to battle, said the second article, the married men will forge weapons and transport stores, the women will make tents and clothes and serve in the hospitals, the children will prepare bandages, and the old men will be carried to the public squares to inflame the courage of the warriors, to excite their hatred against the Kings, and to promote the unity of the Republic. This was a brave programme, and it showed that the principle of the "nation in arms" had become a reality.

THE NAPOLEONIC SYSTEM.

It was not necessary, however, to take all the young men available, and the number of the annual contingent was fixed according to the necessities. The method adopted was the drawing of lots and voluntary engagements. By a later law money payment was allowed for substitution and this was the system under which Napoleon formed his armies. When his successes were at their height he had no difficulty in finding the necessary number of men by the two methods of enlistment and conscription; but when the country was becoming exhausted by a long series of campaigns the pressure on the recruiting sergeant became a greater factor in the enlistment.

Then came a reaction in 1814. Wearied with much fighting, the country set its face against further military adventure, and the principle of national service no longer held. The result was that the army dwindled to nothing, for enlistment no longer sufficed to fill the regiments. Thus compulsion came back again in the early years of the Restoration, under the Gouvion St. Cyr Law. But this legislation had to be strengthened by a new enactment, due to Marshal Soult. Conscription then became the normal mode and engagements the supplementary one. The system lasted 20 years, until there was an urgent call for reform owing to the scandalous abuse of substitution. Agencies had been created to foster it and to circumvent the law in subterranean ways.

The next effort for an equitable adjustment of military service envisaged the formation of a fund out of which re-engaged soldiers were paid bonuses. The fund was made up of contributions from those who wished to escape service. But the remedy was worse than the disease, for it lowered the profession of arms in the eyes of those who followed it, and of the general public. Only those were soldiers who could not escape the obligation, or were paid to undertake it.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Nevertheless, this state of affairs continued until 1868, when Marshal Niel proposed universal service to the Imperial Legislature. The project was particularly appropriate because of Prussia's victories over Southern Germany. But Parliament, fearing for its popularity at the elections, then close at hand, temporized. Finally, it rejected the Bill and effected certain alterations in the existing law. Thereafter was formed the National Guard of men exempt from service, but there was no time to organize it before war with Germany broke out. Though deprived of training and possessing little discipline, the body was yet able to render some service, and it was in this force that Lord Kitchener served as a young volunteer.

After the war and its tragic lessons successive French Government tried to build up a national army on the old Republican lines that every citizen owed service to the State. Beginning with five years, the term of service was lowered to three, then to two, and then restored to three a year before the present hostilities, and in circumstances which are familiar to all. Declining to be bound by the disastrous precedent of 1868, M. Barthou, the Premier, had the courage to carry through the Three Years Bill in the teeth of opposition. It not only lengthened the period of training for the active army, but established absolute equality for all citizens. Previous legislation had tampered with the principle and had created a large class of privileged persons, who, on various pretexts, escaped with 12 months' service with the colours. But the objections to this course were so apparent, not only from a democratic but from a military point of view, that the Third Republic was forced in its own defence to insist on the adequate training of all citizens. Thanks to the operation of this measure, the great retreat from the Belgian frontier in August, 1914, was carried out, for the Commander-in-Chief had an admirable instrument in hands.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

This portrait is from the painting by Mr. Philip Laszlo, and caused much interest at the Exhibition of the Portrait Society, at the Grosvenor Gallery and at the International Society, Paris. It was painted some years ago.

THE THREE GENERATIONS OF THESIGERS.

A FAMOUS LAWYER
Frederick (Thesiger), 1st Lord Chelmsford (1794-1878)
A FAMOUS SOLDIER
Frederick Augustus, 2nd Lord Chelmsford (1827-1905)
A GREAT PROCONSUL AND HIS CONSORT
The 3rd Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India.

Lord Chelmsford and his predecessors.

ENEMY TRADERS IN BRITAIN.

STRONG MEASURE BY THE GOVERNMENT.

The text of the Bill to amend the Trading with the Enemy Acts, introduced into the House of Commons by the Solicitor-General, and read a first time on Jan. 18 has been issued.

Where the Board of Trade finds that a business of any person, firm or company is, by reason of the enemy nationality or enemy association of the firm, carried on wholly or mainly for the benefit of or under the control of enemies, whether here or abroad, the Board shall, unless it is inexpedient to do so, make an order:—

(1) Stopping the person, firm or company from trading, except for the purposes, if any, specified in the order; or

(2) Requiring the business to be wound up.

The Board of Trade may at any time revoke or vary any such order, and appoint a controller to supervise the carrying out of the order, and, if the case requires, to conduct the winding-up of the business. Any person contravening the provisions of any order shall be of a misdemeanour punishable and triable in like manner as the offence of trading with the enemy.

DETECTIVE INSPECTORS.

The Bill gives power to the Board of Trade to appoint inspectors and supervisors under the Trading with Enemy Act and include the power to appoint an inspector or superviser of the business for the purpose of ascertaining whether the business is carried on to the benefit of or under the control of aliens or for the purpose of ascertaining the relations existing, or which before the war existed, between such persons, firm or company.

The Board may invest in the Custodian any property belonging to or held for the enemy and may confer such powers of selling, managing and otherwise dealing with the property as the Board may deem proper.

Clause 4 gives the Custodian the right to have the enemy patent granted to him.

Power is given to the Registrar of Joint Stock Properties to refuse to register a company where it appears that any subscriber to the memorandum of the association or any proposed director is an alien enemy.

Where the Board of Trade certifies that it appears to them that a company registered in the United Kingdom and carrying on business outside the United Kingdom has committed acts which if done in the United Kingdom would constitute the offence of trading with the enemy, the Board of Trade may present a petition for the winding-up of the company by the Court.

One reason for the above Bill is that the judges have held that a company of Germans registered at Somerset House is a British company.

MALARIA IN BENGAL.

ITS CLOSE RELATIONSHIP WITH AGRICULTURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

Before a large gathering at the Senate House this evening Dr. Bantley delivered a lecture on "Relation between Agriculture and Malaria in Bengal," the Vice-Chancellor presiding. The lecturer said that from the earliest times close relationship had been traced between malaria and agriculture in Bengal. Where agriculture prospered there was very little malaria, while agricultural deterioration increased the prevalence of malaria. He illustrated this by referring to ancient writers and modern reports and pointed out Government reports dealing with Bengal showed agricultural deterioration had taken place in areas suffering from malaria. Agricultural prosperity in Bengal depended upon wet crops, jute and rice. Excess of water decreased malaria and where there was insufficient water and consequently agriculture deteriorated malaria prevailed, where there was plenty of water and agriculture flourished there was less malaria.

REORGANISATION OF INDUSTRY.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON BRITISH RESOURCES.

The present position and the future issues of the war were discussed recently by Mr. Lloyd George with Mr. Ivor Nicholson. One point dealt with by the Minister was the effect on industry after the war of the vast amount of new machinery introduced into this country for the manufacture of munitions. England, he said, will be a better organized and disciplined nation. In reply to the question whether England is really putting her whole weight into the war Mr. Lloyd George said:—

England is preparing to put her whole weight into the war, and Germany will feel it in a very short time. It is an effort such as England has never made before,—a truly prodigious effort. In the days before the war she had the greatest Fleet in the world, but now she has one of the greatest Armies, and in a very short time it will be about the best equipped Army in the world. But that is not all: a new Britain is now being developed; a new industrial Britain. Under the great pressure of the war we are increasing and improving and quickening our industrial resources to an extent which would have been impossible but for the demands of this conflict.

Let me give you just one example, remarked the Munitions Minister. In the first place, we have introduced scores of millions worth of automatic machinery, which will have an enormous effect upon our industries when the war is over. In addition to that, we are adding to our already great industrial army of skilled workers, and we shall need them all in the future to repair the ravages of the war. This country, therefore, so far from being impoverished will be richer in everything that constitutes real and true wealth. We shall be a better organized, better equipped better trained, and, what is more important perhaps, a better disciplined nation. In fact, we shall indeed be a nation, and not a congeries of conflicting interests.

Mr. Lloyd George is not one of those perfervid patriots who imagine they are doing their country a service by decrying everything German. In talking of this phase he said:—

THE TWO GERMANIES.

I think that America and all of us should realize that there were two Germanies before the war. On the one hand there was the industrial, the commercial, and the intellectual Germany, and in a most remarkable way she has blended the three elements. Now that Germany (said Mr. Lloyd George with emphasis) was rendering a great service to civilization. It was conquering the world by the success of its methods and of its example, and that conquest would have proved a very genuine blessing. It would have been the means of saving some of the terrible waste from which most of the social evils of humanity spring. As an ardent social reformer I freely confess that I myself was learning a good deal from that side of Germany, particularly in the direction of municipal and national organization.

But (said Mr. Lloyd George in changed tones) this is my other point. Side by side with this Germany which we admired was the military Germany. These two Germanies could not live together. The rapid and beneficent development of this first Germany meant the permanent overthrow of the old barbarous Germany—for, in spite of the fact that it employed the weapons of science and culture, it was none the less barbarous.

Speaking of the Navy and its work, Mr. Lloyd George said:—

If we overthrow German militarism now it is because our command of the sea has given us time to organize, and so make good our unpreparedness. You have only to imagine what would have happened if the command of the sea had not been ours or if it had been wrested from us. We could have been overrun as easily as the Balkan Peninsula. Within three months—three months, mind—of the declaration of war London would have fallen as quickly as Belgrade. France would have made a gallant resistance, so would Russia; but the armies on the north-eastern frontier of France could have been turned by descents on her south and west coasts. If Germany were to win this war Europe would be helpless. Let us never forget that indisputable fact. Russia and France would not be permitted to build up great armies to defend their frontiers; and, of course, the command of the sea would be taken from Great Britain.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN RUSSIA.

BRITISH MINISTER'S DENIALS.

STORY OF A SECRET ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY

Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, speaking on Jan. 18, at the annual dinner of the New English Club at Petrograd referred to the attempt of German agents to sow distrust of Britain in the minds of the Russian people.

"An attempt was made by a certain lady, whose name is familiar to you all," he said, "to persuade Russia that we had already made overtures of peace to Germany. Fortunately, it proved a complete fiasco.

"Another report widely circulated has on the other hand, obtained credence in certain quarters. It was to the effect that I had threatened the Russian Government with a secret Anglo-Japanese treaty according to the terms of which Japan was to make things very unpleasant for Russia in Manchuria and Siberia, should she attempt to conclude a separate peace with Germany. I need hardly affirm that no such treaty exists and that the whole story is a malicious falsehood.

GERMANY'S "ONE-MAN" CABINET.

In pointing out the difficulties of the Allies' diplomacy Sir George told the following story.

"Some years ago," he said, "I met at the Prime Minister's house in Downing street the recently appointed German Ambassador, Baron Marschall von Bieberstein. The hostess took us into the historic chamber where the meetings of the Cabinet are held, and after replying to a question regarding the number of members she turned to the Ambassador and asked, 'And how many are you in Berlin?' 'One,' was the curt reply.

"That answer," continued Sir George, "sums up our case. One single will directs the strategy and diplomacy of our enemies for Austria and Turkey are but humble satellites of Germany; whereas the four Allied Governments can take no important decision without exchanging views over telegraph lines.

"If 1915 has been in many respects a year of disappointments, nevertheless it has advanced us a considerable step towards the goal, and the New Year opens full of promise for the future. The Allies have been riding a waiting race, but they have more staying power than Germany, and will ere long forge ahead. The evacuation of Gallipoli was one of the most brilliant feats ever accomplished in war. The troops were withdrawn in order to strike to more effect at some other point, and the evacuation does not in any way imply the abandonment of any of the objects for which the expedition was originally undertaken.

"By a superb effort, Russia is making good her shortage of munitions, and the brilliant successes which she has lately achieved are but the prelude to greater things to come. Russia, for her part, in spite of all the lies spread by German agents, does not doubt our determination to support her with all the resources of the Empire.

"The Allies are going to win the war at whatever cost: not one will listen to any craven voice that may be raised in favour of a premature peace. In a letter to his brother Joseph, after Austerlitz, Napoleon said, 'Ce n'est pas là paix, ce sont les conditions de paix qui sont tout.' That is the precept we must take to heart for there can be no enduring peace till the military power of Germany is crushed and she is rendered impotent for future evil."

TO OUST GERMAN TRADE.

After referring to the great political, financial, industrial and social problems to be solved after the war, Sir George Buchanan turned to the future commercial relations of Great Britain and Russia. "The Russian Empire," he said, "offers a vast field for every class of British goods, but if we are to oust the Germans, our merchants and manufacturers must radically change their methods. They must study local requirements and tastes, and must give up the old-fashioned idea that what the Englishman likes ought to be good enough for the foreigner.

"They must send out more British agents and commercial travellers, and, if single firms cannot bear the expense, firms belonging to allied trades ought to co-operate and have one common representative. They must also be prepared to accord grater credit facilities.

"In this material age close commercial relations are one of the governing factors of international policy, and it is in the interests of both Russia and Great Britain to erect a barrier against the peaceful penetration of Germany and against the encroachments of her trade.

"The war has taught us to love Russia, to admire her heroism, to appreciate the generous sacrifices she has made in the cause of her Allies. I trust and believe she reciprocates those feelings and looks forward to a permanent alliance of the two great Empires as the surest guarantee of the world's peace. In the hope that this alliance will be the outcome of the war, I say with Tennyson:—

I can but trust that good shall fall
At last—far off—at last to all,
And every winter change to spring.

The new railway between Chakwal to Mandra was opened on Tuesday for passenger traffic.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE'S CLERK SENTENCED.

FORGERY OF A DIVIDEND WARRANT AND ABETMENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* RAGHUNATH SHEVKARAN.

The accused in this case, a Marwari mehta temporarily employed in the Official Assignee's office, was charged with having committed (1) forgery, (2) abetment of forgery of a dividend warrant for Rs. 4,100 and odd in the name of Sukhdeo Kanaiyalal, (3) using as genuine a forged document, and (4) cheating.

Mr. Weldon appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Munsiff and Mr. I. N. Mehta, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Weldon, in opening the case for the Crown, said on the 7th of June, 1911, one Murlidhar Jekison, was declared an insolvent and his assets were vested in the Official Assignee. On 20th June, 1912, one Sukhdeo Kanaiyalal, a Marwari, had put in his claim as a creditor to the extent of Rs. 46,000. A first dividend was declared on the assets of the insolvent and was paid to the true Sukhdeo Kanaiyalal. Nothing further happened between 1912 and 1915. The Official Assignee declared two other dividends and on these Sukhdeo Kanaiyalal was entitled to Rs. 4,143 but as a matter of fact no notice of dividend reached Sukhdeo. On the 1st November, 1915, the Official Assignee received a letter from a person who signed himself Sukhdeo Kanaiyalal. That, Sukhdeo Kanaiyalal, the prosecution alleged, was a person falsely representing himself to be the real creditor of that name. That particular letter gave the address of the accused. The person by whom that letter was signed was not known. The present accused who was employed as a clerk in the Official Assignee's office was charged with aiding and abetting that unknown person.

To that letter a reply was sent by the Official Assignee on 3rd November, 1915, saying that a dividend warrant had been sent to the original address of Sukhdeo Kanaiyalal given to the Official Assignee, that is Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Romer, solicitors. To that on 4th November the Official Assignee received another letter from the accused's address, saying that he was not able to trace the dividend warrant and asking for the issue of another. On 9th of November another letter with the dividend warrant enclosed therewith was about to be dispatched when according to the evidence of the prosecution the accused and a Marwari representing himself to be Sukhdeo, came to the office and asked the dispatching clerk if there was any letter for them. Accused said, "Here is Sukhdeo" and the letter with the dividend warrant was handed over to him.

Two days later, that is, on the 11th November this dividend warrant was presented for payment. The signature of Sukhdeo Kanaiyalal the creditor was signed by the unknown person at the bottom of the warrant and also on other places on the dividend warrant where the signature of the creditor was required. The accused had signed as witness to the signature.

On that a cheque was issued for Rs. 4,143 to Sukhdeo Kanaiyalal. The cheque was not crossed on the Marwari's representation that the Marwari was in a hurry and wanted to go out of Bombay on that very day. The cheque was cashed at the Bank of Bombay, according to the Crown by the accused and the moneys were with him.

The real Sukhdeo Kanaiyalal, counsel said, would say in evidence that neither the cheque, letters or the dividend warrant bore his signature. Somebody must have forged the signatures. Who that somebody was it was not known but the accused was now charged with aiding and abetting that unknown person in forging the signature of Sukhdeo Kanaiyalal.

Evidence was then led on behalf of the prosecution.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused. His Lordship sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURNDAY, THE 17TH OF FEBRUARY, 1916.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

For Decree Absolute.

458-15.—Ragh N & Co, Mulji Lakhmidas, v. Khatau Rattansey, Mulla & M.

For Final Decree.

281-04.—Fizabai, widow, v. Anunda Seewa & Co, Wadia G & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1140-13.—Malvi H M & R. Shamchandra Rampratab, v. Velji Anandji, and anr, Captain and V, Part Heard.

1348-15.—Patell and Ez, Ramchandra Babaji Moole, v. Ashanna Ramanna Oodmoloo, Raghavaya N & Co.

1067-15.—Nadirsha & D, Madan Dewsey, v Kumbhar Laxumon Mulji, & ors, Malvi H M & R.

582-15.—Surajmal & Co, Hiralal Kalianmal, v. Jewanlal Dewsey, Pandia & Co.

776-15.—Khund L & M, Nawaballi Amirkhan v. Vazeerkhan Amirkhan, & ors, Amin & D.

967-15.—Nanu H & Co, Rajaram Yeshwant, v. The G I P Ry Co, Little & Co.

989-15.—D J Mantri Dwarkanath Raghunath, v. Babaji Laxuman Rane, & ors, Patell & Ez.

993-15.—Vachha & Co, Hassanalli Noorbhai Khoja, v. Vazirali Bandeali, In Person.

1015-15.—Madh K & C, Ratanbai, v. Vussoonji Damoder Bengali. & ors, Daph F & D. Kanga & S, Bhai K & G, Payne & Co.

1017-15.—Shroff D & D. Anna Eliza Rosario, & anr, v. Jaffer Cassum, Mehta D & L.

1051-15.—Jeh S M & H. Sheralli Cassumbhai, v. Cassambhai Thavarbhai, Payne & Co.

1031-15.—Dubash & Co, Augastine Rozario Sequeira v. Florence Singes Cabral, Maneck D & Co, for a pauper.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1163-15.—Payne and Co, Hussonally Adamji Masalawalla, & ors, v. Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and ors, Edgelow G W & Co, Part Heard.

746-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji, v. Narayen Daji Vardekar, & anr, Jeh M & S, G H Dalal.

747-15.—Madh K & C, Bhawanji Shivji, v. Miya Sidhi Mahomed Sidhi Abdul Aziz Shaikhani, G H Dalal.

310-15.—Little and Co, Aboobucker Abdu Rahim & Co, a firm, Ramchander Luchminarayena, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

672-15.—Payne and Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamsetji Cursetji Powalla & ors, Daphtary F & D.

1353-15.—Payne and Co, Karmally Abdulla, v. Hussonally Jivabhai, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

S C CT 374-13291.15.—Vachha & Co, Onkarmal Shivbux Motiram, v. Vallabhdas Gopaldas, & anr, Tyabjee D & Co.

340-15.—Amin and D. Dwarkadas Gokaldas, Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne & Co.

618-15.—Bhaishanker K & G, Shaik Abdul Latiff bin Shaik Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Husein Kayat, and anr, Payne and Co.

560-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Esmail Haji Noor Mahomed, v. Anandrao Narayen Rege.

633-14.—D J Mantri, Yemnabai, widow, v. Jilloobai, widow, and ors, Captain and V, D J Mantri.

13-15.—Judah & Solomon, Vinayak Shantaram Pandurang, v. Tyaballi Cumroodin, Patell and Ez.

814-15.—Dastur and Co, (For a pauper), Ramaya Babaya, v. Vithoba Krishnaji Kasoola. & ors. Judah & S.

527-14.—Vachha and Co. Mathuradas Govindji, v. Purshotam Harjiwan, Mulji & Tha.

441-15.—Payne and Co, Bai Banubai, v. Frachsha Dinsha Cooper, Merwanji K & Co.

467-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Talakchand Mansukhbhai, a firm, v. Bhagwandas Gangaram, a firm, Ardeshir H D & C. For Postponement.

819-14.—Dik Dh & P. Manibai, widow, v. Premcoovervahu alias Temubai, widow. & ors, Ragh N & Co.

825-13.—Mulla & M, Chandru Lillani, a firm, & anr, v. Devidas Foolchand & Co a firm, Jeh S M & H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Consent Decree.

885-15.—Ard H D & Co, Harischandra Soonderlal, v. Motilal Becherdas, Tyabji D & Co.

443-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr, Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji and G.

Short Cause.

44-16.—Nadirsha & D, Dhunbai Dhunjishaw Contractor, v. Jamasji & Maneckji, a firm, Ard H D & Co, Mer K & Co.

Long Causes.

631-15.—Vachha & Co, Shavaksha Dinsha Davar, v. Tyub Haji Ayub, Mulla & M, For Hearing on Issues.

1074-14.—Captain and V, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, firm, Tyabji D and Co.

756-15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Karimbhoy Ibrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hassanally Sullemanji, Payne & Co.

575-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshyamdas, Dastur and Co.

454-15.—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Abaji Raghaw.

203-15.—Motichand & D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand, a firm, v. Fulchand Matrumal, a firm, & anr, Malvi H M and R, Captain & V.

1396-14.—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank, Ltd, v. Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J & M.

49-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas, v. Vithaldas Mohanji and anr, Rustomji & G.

454-14.—S A Tyabjee, Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr, v. Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre & ors, D J Mantri, Judah and S, In person.

1175-15.—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail, Kt, v. J Sanders Slater, Tyabji D and Co.

373-12.—Bhaishanker K & G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14.—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Prangovind Shivprasad & ors, Bhaishanker K & Co

250-13.—Khanderao L & M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai & ors, v. Purshotam Raghunath, & ors, Dikshit & Pur.

83-15.—Mirza M & M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal, v. Dhulla Kuppa, & anr, Mehta D & L.

188-13.—Dhanjishaw & B, Mathurdas Topan, v. Prahladji Sewakram, & ors, Edg G W & Co, Daph F & D.

1513-14.—Edgelow G W & Co, Ranchoddas Purshotam Morarji. v. Bai Manibai, widow, & ors, Bhimji & Co.

852-15.—Little & Co, Haji Yoosuf Haji Esmail Sobhani, v. Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Mehta D & L.

939-15.—N C Dalal, Oodhomji Ramji. v. Raghunath Babaji Jaoke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponment.

959-15.—Amin & Desai, Haridas Kalidas, v. Raghunath Babaji Jaoke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponment.

THAT TROUBLESOME CHILL

TAKE PEPS AND KEEP DISEASE OFF THE LUNGS.

Coughs and chills are getting troublesome again. Don't treat them in a happy-go-lucky-fashion. A chill may be a very serious thing indeed, especially when it strikes the weak spot between the head and the chest.

A slight hoarseness in the throat, a dry tickling cough or a sensation of soreness and tightness about the chest are signs that the cold-germ has commenced its attack, and must be promptly repelled with Peps if disease is to be kept off the lungs.

Catarrh, Bronchitis, Inflammation, of the Lungs, are invariably traceable to neglected colds, and when the lungs are strained and weakened by coughing they more readily succumb to pleurisy, pneumonia, and even consumption.

When the little Peps tablet is placed on the tongue, powerful fumes are given off by the dissolving tablet, and are carried with the breath into every nook and corner of the throat and chest.

Chest comfort accompanies every deeply-drawn breath of the Peps-laden air. Soreness in the throat is quickly allayed. That desire to free the throat by "hawking" leaves one, and the dry hacking cough soon ceases to be troublesome. Persevere with the Peps direct treatment, and that tightness of the chest is released while the phlegm that chokes the bronchial tubes is loosened and easily expectorated. The breathing gets easier and easier, and soreness rapidly disappears.

Peps are the one medicine that nips a cold in the bud, and simultaneously gives to every part of the throat, lungs, and chest the strength and help necessary to successfully resist the evil effects of damp and cold weather.

Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors at Re 1 per bottle. Head Indian Depot 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. Bombay Agency at 7, Elphinstone Circle. By trying Peps you are getting the most efficient cough and cold cure yet discovered. Beware of so-called throat tablets of German origin.

PEPS for COUGHS & COLDS.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

HOUSE BREAKING AND ABTLMENT

SMART CAPTURE BY POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate has delivered his decision in the case in which Sub-Inspector Chimanlall chargd Shivram Manoo, an employe of the Government Dockyard, and Sakia Ananji, a cooly, with house-breaking by day and night, and abetment. Mr. Spencer and Mr. Vijayakar defended the first and second accused respectively.

The case for the prosecution was that a godown, belonging to one Mohanlal Lakhamsi, and situated at Bhuleshwar, was broken into on the morning of the 28th July, and nineteen clocks, valued at Rs. 85, stolen. Sub-Inspector Chimanlal, whilst tracing a gang of receivers of stolen property, found the clocks, and the accused in that case were convicted and sentenced. On the statements made by those accused, the present accused were arrested.

The first accused pleaded not guilty and proved an alibi to show that at the time he was alleged to have committed the theft he was on duty at the Government Dockyard. He was acquitted. The second accused pleaded guilty, and as he had a number of previous convictions he was senenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, out of which six weeks were to be solitary imprisonment. The Magistrate complimented Sub-Inspector Chimanlal on the smart manner in which he disguished as a hawker, had traced the receivers, which led to the arrest of the accused in the present case.

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.

ONE OF KUMBHARWADA GANG SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case, in which Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Zamin Biharilal with possessing and selling cocaine without a license.

The case for the prosecution was that about 11 p.m. on Friday night Mr. McCarthy sent two bogus customers with marked coins to buy a packet of cocaine at Kumbharwada 3rd Lane, where the stuff is illicitly sold. The accused who was a manager and one of the chief men of illicit cocaine dealers, known as the Kumbharwada gang, happened to be selling cocaine at the time, and as soon as he had taken the marked coins and sold a one-grain packet of cocaine for the same, a pre-arranged signal was given, and he was pounced upon and seized by Mr. McCarthy's peons who were in hiding close by, and almost immediately after, Mr. McCarthy with Inspectors Coleman and Vijayakar rushed up. The sold packet was got from the customer, and the marked coins and some other ones were picked up from the ground where they had been dropped by the accused. Seven other one-grain packets of cocaine, which the accused had tried to swallow but which had been knocked away from his mouth by one of the peons, were also picked up from the ground. These packets were found to be stained with "pan" juice of which the mouth of the accused was quite wet at the time.

The accused pleaded not guilty but was convicted on the evidence, and as he had a previous conviction, he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

A MOTOR PROSECUTION.

DISOBEYING LAWFUL ORDERS OF POLICE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Bull charged Mr. B. G. Reade with rash motor, driving and with disobeying the lawful orders of the Police.

The case for the prosecution was that on the evening of the 14th ultimo, Mr. Reade, who was motoring along Church Gate Street, was going to take a turn into Queen's Road, when on account of the heavy traffic, Sergeant Bull, who was on duty at the junction signalled to him to stop. Mr. Reede, however, paid no heed to the warning, with the result that he nearly ran into another car that was proceeding along Queen's Road.

Mr. Reade pleaded guilty to the charge of disobeying the signal to stop and not guilty to that of rash driving. He was convicted on both the charges and fined Rs. 25.

TAKING OVERDOSE OF OPIUM.

ACCUSED WARNED AND DISCHARGED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Deputy Inspector Home charged a Mahomedan, Husain Sadik aged 22, with attempting to commit suicide by taking opium.

The accused who was an opium-eater, took an overdose on the 10th instant and he was taken to the hospital for treatment.

The Magistrate warned the accused to be very careful in future and discharged him.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER SENTENCED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Sub-Inspector Shivrao Bappaya of the G. I. P. Rly. Police charged one Bihari Shivlal, a Purdesi, aged 30, with taking precautions to conceal his presence at Byculla station on the 13th instant, and with having no ostensible means of livelihood.

It was proved that on the 13th instant at 7 a.m. the accused was seen getting out of a carriage in the Bhopal passenger train and immediately trying to get into another carriage in the same train when he was stopped by Jamadar Laxman Kundlik. On being searched two expired railway tickets for different stations were found on his person, also a bottle containing chloroform which the accused threw on the stone pavement and broke. He was unable to give a satisfactory account of himself.

The Court ordered the accused to be bound in the sum of Rs. 100, with one surety for a like amount and to be of good behaviour for a period of six months. The accused was unable to furnish the necessary security and he was sent to prison.

AN OLD PICKPOCKET GETS ONE YEAR

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Inspector Smith charged Manilal Motilal, a Hindu (35), with stealing a gold chain and watch worth Rs. 85.

Police Constable No. 1246E. who was on duty at the Coronation Theatre on the night of 13th instant saw the accused picking the pockets of Kattanmal Parsaram, the complainant, and on his arresting him found the chain and watch in his possession.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The Magistrate characterised the accused's act as a daring and clever theft. As he had five previous convictions the accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DRIVING A CAR WITH ONE HEAD LAMP.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate Deputy Inspector Marshall charged Mr. J. S. Kirkbridge with driving his motor car, No. 64, at night with only one head lamp lighted instead of two.

Mr. Kirkbridge pleaded guilty but added the battery was out of order and that the car was a small one. He was convicted and fined Rs. 5.

The death took place suddenly at Kalka of Mr. J. M. D. Norman, District Loco Superintendent Kalka Simla Railway on Monday night. The funeral took place on Tuesday at Simla and was largely attended those present including the officers of the Railway Board and the entire tsaff of Kalka Simla Railway.

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A WOMAN'S MISERY

Pain in Back Tired Feeling, Scalding Pain, Cloudy Urine, Snappy Temper, Rheumatism.

All women suffer—some more than others—during some periods of their lives. Have you ever stopped to think why this should be? Long suffering women become so used to it as to think that they must suffer for the rest of their natural lives. This is wrong. Most of this suffering is absolutely unnecessary, and is in many cases due to kidney or bladder trouble—nothing more. And you can prove it.

Kidney and bladder trouble is far commoner than most people would imagine. It is reported that at least six out of every ten people who "go sick" do so through kidney disease. And, moreover, five out of every ten sufferers die from this same cause. If people only knew how to tell whether their kidneys were diseased or not it would not be so bad, but thousands upon thousands of men and women to-day are content to suffer and die in ignorance. Weak kidneys lead to deadly Bright's Disease in many cases.

Sure and certain symptoms of Kidney Trouble.

How are you to really recognise Kidney Trouble? Here is the way:—Have you a nasty taste in the mouth the first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body. Have you constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break"?

People who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflamation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

These signs of kidney or bladder trouble are caused by the poisonous acid in the blood which the kidneys should remove, but they do not, owing to their being in a weak state. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills quickly remove these symptoms. You should go to your chemist at once for a box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and prove for yourself that within twenty-four hours these wonderful pills have without doubt commenced their healing work—guaranteed. Do not put off, because weak kidneys very often means Bright's Disease in the end. But when you buy the pills be sure you get De Witt's in large white boxes printed in blue and and gold—with a blue wax seal on the top of the bottle. Refuse any of similar name without this special seal.

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APPEAL AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE.

A MURDER CASE FROM BILASPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Feb. 16.

Sir Henry Drake Brockman, Judicial Commissioner and Mr. Prideaux, Additional Judicial Commissioner (in bench), heard yesterday the criminal appeal preferred by one Nilkanth, who was convicted and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge of Chhattisgarh Division on a charge of murder by stabbing one Bhairoprasad, who was employed in the Railway Institute of Bilaspur, on the testimony of an eye-witness. The motive alleged against Nilkanth was a desire for revenge against Bhairoprasad for the latter's criminal intimacy with the accused's wife Laxmi.

On behalf of the accused it was urged that the evidence of Sale, the eye-witness, was both belated and incredible and the whole case had been engineered against the accused. It was also contended that an attempt was made to earn the promised reward. In his dying statements the deceased refrained from mentioning the accused and the eye-witness had been disbelieved by both the assessors.

Judgment was reserved.

SUPPLEMENTARY BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

At the High Court before Justices Chitty and Walmsley, admission of an appeal was moved on behalf of Madan Mohan Bhowmik and four others, accused in the Supplementary Barisal Conspiracy case. All five petitioners were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Bakerganj of conspiring to wage war against the King and sentenced four to ten years' transportation each and one to fifteen years' transportation. The trial was conducted with the aid of two assessors one of whom found all the accused not guilty, while the other assessor found three of the accused not guilty. Their Lordships admitted the appeals.

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INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART.

EXHIBITION AT MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 16.

On Saturday his Excellency the Governor will open in Madras an exhibition of the Indian Society of Oriental Art, which is the outcome of the movement which began under the inspiration of Mr. E. B. Havell when he was head of the Government School of Arts in Calcutta. With Mr. Abanindra Nath Tagore, nephew of Dr. Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore and successor of Mr. Havell at the Calcutta School, as its leader, a true school of Indian artists, not of Indians who copied the western style, was gradually formed under the influence of this Society. The Society held exhibitions in Paris and in London in 1914 and was much appreciated by the artists there. It held its eighth annual Exhibition in Calcutta in December last. This will be the first of its exhibitions in Madras.

LIBRARY ACTIVITIES IN BARODA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Feb. 16.

Taking advantage of the visit of his Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the Central Library has held an exhibition of European, American and Japanese periodicals. The range of subjects is varied and comprehensive. The idea is to bring out vividly to the public the intensive development of journalism in the highly advanced countries and to stimulate a desire for the improvement of Indian journalism. Along with the exhibition of periodicals is also an exhibition of library progress in the Baroda State.

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"YOU CANNOT KILL SERBIA."

PREMIER INTERVIEWED.

GERMAN PEACE TERMS SCORNED.

Mr. M. H. Donohoe, the "Daily Chronicle" correspondent in the Balkans had an interesting interview on January 21 with the Serbian Premier, M. Pasitch, at the hotel at Corfu which serves as the seat of the Serbian Government. Mr. Donohoe writes:—

The Premier is a fine type of the virile Slav race which seems to thrive on the misfortune and reverses of the war. His white beard gives him a patriarchal air, but despite his years his carriage is upright, and physical vigour unimpaired. His whole bearing and mental alertness show little or no traces of the suffering endured in the Serbian retreat, either during the exodus from Serbia or later during the journey from Scutari to the coast. Often during the first phase of the retreat, when the Army and Government were seeking safety in the wild Albanian hills, even bread was unobtainable. When it could be got, as much as ten francs was paid for a few stale crusts. M. Pasitch's face is a trifle reddened by exposure to the bitter cold during the shelterless days and nights in the Albanian wilderness, but otherwise he is in splendid health, and he rises early.

He had already returned from a morning constitutional, and was busy at work when I saw him. I waited in an ante-room while the Serbian Cabinet held a second meeting at Corfu, this time in the drawing-room of the hotel. The Premier greeted me cordially.

"You always seem to find me out," he said, a merry twinkle in his eye. "A year ago it was at Nish, now Corfu. I hope the next time I receive you at the Serbian Government headquarters it will be at Belgrade."

I cordially re-echoed his sentiments.

UNCONQUERABLE SERBIA.

The Premier speaks French haltingly, but German fluently. "It is the only thing," he remarked, "which I can be said to possess in common with our enemies. The knowledge of their language is the only thing German about me. If I speak it to-day it is not from choice, but necessity." I bowed acquiescence. M. Pasitch continued: "It is hardly time for newspaper interviews, but still I realise that the people of the Allied countries take the deepest interest in the doings and welfare of the Serbian nation. Their sympathy towards us has been demonstrated over and over again. Serbians are not forgetful, neither are they ungrateful.

"You ask me concerning the future?

"Well," answered M. Pasitch, almost fiercely, a gleam of fire lighting up his blue eyes, "as yesterday, so to-day I am more convinced than ever of the final victory of the Allied cause. Even if you were to be beaten, which is wholly unlikely, we should attempt to go on fighting. It is true we are now defeated, but Serbia is not beaten, and never will be beaten while a dozen Serbs remain alive to handle rifles. Serbia is unconquerable. Her territory may be occupied, but the Serbian spirit, its love of liberty and reverence to the Fatherland, is unquenchable.

"No nation in the records of history has been more sorely tried, perhaps, than Serbia. Before to-day fire and the sword have passed over our beloved land, leaving in its rack desolation and chaos. We were crushed by the Turk, and our national independence temporarily lost, but never our national aspirations, nor our determination to be free in the end. It was a long road to travel, but Serbia arose afresh from the ruins of the past, a nation of soldiers, free men. So events to-day are simply a phase of our history, a cruel and bitter phase, perhaps. We have gone down before a multitude of enemies, but we have gone down fighting. Germans Austrians and Bulgars combined have trampled on our national existence, but I say to our enemies now, *You cannot kill Serbia, although you slay her people.*"

SCORNED PEACE TERMS.

There seemed to be something of the prophet about this grand old man of Serbia, as he continued in solemn tones: "The to-morrow shall bring us our triumph, it may be in two months or two years, but come it will assuredly. The storm-cloud of war has enveloped Serbia, but the national star of Serbia shall rise again, and our independence, our liberty shall be restored to us by the valour of our own and the Allied arms. Peace could have been ours yesterday, if we had been willing, but when our fortunes were at the lowest ebb we scorned conditions which meant the conclusion of a dishonourable peace, and a peace which would have detached us from our Allies, who so bravely have fought for Serbia.

"I say, better death than dishonour. Our enemies have already expressed admiration at the courage and self-sacrifice of the Serbian army. They did it the credit of saying that we fought with unparalleled heroism. Never shall we permit them to say we proved unworthy of the name of Serbs and deserted our Allies. History proves that the will of a people rightly struggling to be free generally prevail. The French Revolution and the wars which succeeded it were dark days for France, but the soul of the people was in the fight, and in the end what a triumph was theirs!"

GERMAN FOOD-GRABBING.

Discussing present conditions in Serbia, the Premier said he feared the unhappy population of the districts occupied by the enemy were cruelly tried. Food was scarce. The news he had received was to the effect that small quantities of bread were doled out, and that all the food possible was collected and transported to Germany and Austria to feed the populations there, who, seemingly, are running desperately short. The Americans, who did such splendid rescue work in Belgium, asked permission of the Serbian Government to send food supplies to aid the Serbian population, which, of course, was granted.

Coming to the present position of the Serbian Government on Greek soil, M. Pasitch said they had come here for rest and recuperation. It was necessary to refit and re-equip the sorely-tried army. "We are here simply as friends of our Allies. The Greek Government showed itself graciously disposed towards Serbia, and sent a message by the local prefect which was very sympathetic. He recognised that the Serbs came in the guise of friends, and deplored our misfortunes and the necessity of seeking asylum in Greece, adding that the protest which the Greek Government made to the Powers against the occupation of her territory had never been directed against Serbia, or the coming to Corfu of war-worn Serbian troops."

M. Pasitch declared it is not the intention of the Serbian Government to occupy the Achilleion. Although the building had been offered them by the French, they hesitated at establishing the seat of Government there. Probably the Imperial villa would be occupied by King Peter or the Crown Prince.

Asked concerning the army, M. Pasitch said he hoped it would be fit for service after a brief rest at Corfu.

Our men, he added, will lose no time in resuming operations, by the side of the Allies.

M. Pasitch made a reference to his recent brief visit to Brindisi, and spoke of his interview with the Italian sovereign. He declared he was much touched by the kindness and sympathy manifested by the King towards Serbia in her darkest hour. He saw no reason why Italian-Serbian friendship should not be of the closest.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

WANTED A SOUND FOREIGN POLICY.

Mr. H. Wickham Steed delivered the first of a series of lectures arranged by the Council for the Study of International Relations at Birmingham University on January 19. His subject was "The Foundations of Diplomacy" and he illustrated it by a recital and discussion of the diplomatic events which led to the present war. The lesson of the lecture, writes "The Times," was that, without knowledge on the part of our statesmen, and knowledge—less immediate and less complete, but adequate as regards the broad conditions of our national existence and our fundamental national interests—on the part of the people of this country, no safe and effective foreign policy was possible either in peace or war.

Mr. Steed said that if, since the death of King Edward in 1910, we had had no true foreign policy, it was largely because the only effective and constantly-operative check upon the ignorance of our statesmen and their absorption in party politics had ceased to exist, and because no other check was available in the shape of an instructed public opinion. It was true that the bases of what Continental diplomatists had always called "King Edward's policy" remained unchanged—that was to say, our Agreements with France and with Russia persisted. After the Agadir incident Germany changed her tactics towards us. She sent to London Prince Lichnowsky, whose mission it was to strive for an "Agreement" with England, and incidentally to sing us a lullaby. Prince Lichnowsky did his work most efficiently. He made innumerable friends and his able helper, the Councillor of Embassy, Herr von Kuhlmann, as plausible and unscrupulous a schemer as could be found in the ranks of German diplomacy, seconded him with zeal. Our Ministers and the chief permanent officials of our most important Departments of State were beguiled by them. Writers and journalists were "roped in." Great schemes for the peaceful partition of some of the most important of the less civilized parts of the world were set on foot and were actually completed. Our Government apparently hoped by placating Germany to dissipate the legend of English jealousy; in reality, they were whetting German appetites.

GERMANY'S MISCALCULATION.

Was Germany deliberately working for war and preparing to strike at her appointed time? Yes and no. Germany was deliberately preparing to impose her will upon the other Powers of Europe and to make the danger of resisting her so great that she might reasonably expect to secure her ends without war. Germany's one grave miscalculation was in regard to the attitude of England. She believed herself sure of our neutrality, at least until it would have been too late for us to intervene effectively. It was an open question whether war would have been avoided if our Government had made it clear from the beginning of the crisis that we intended to support our friends with all our might; and it is equally doubtful whether, had war been averted or postponed, it would not have been a misfortune in disguise.

Our aim must be so to reconstitute Europe that a recurrence of this catastrophe should be impossible. The Allies must redeem, restore, and liberate the small nations—Belgium, Serbia, Poland, Bohemia—and constitute as strongly as possible every State that had a vital interest in preventing the mastery of Prussia over Germany and, through her, over Europe. We had not yet performed the preliminaries of our task. Before Germany was beaten we should need all our courage all our resources, all our tenacity. And when Germany and Austria had been beaten in the field, the hardest part of our task would still be before us—to impose conditions of peace so just and so farsighted that Europe would be freed for ever from the nightmare of scientific barbarism. For this to be possible our Government, however it might then be constituted, would need the constant support, the constant pressure, of enlightened public opinion, and such opinion could not be formed without knowledge.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C 2

SCIENTISTS' SOUTH SEA ADVENTURES.

VON SPEE'S FLEET AT EASTER ISLAND.

SUPPLY BASE FOR GERMAN COMMERCE RAIDERS.

The two English archæologists and scientists, Mr. and Mrs. W. Scoresby Routledge, who, as representatives of the British Museum, left Southampton three years ago on an archæological expedition to Easter Island in the South Sea, have just reached San Francisco on their return home, writes the "Daily Chronicle."

During their stay at Easter Island the German squadron under the command of Admiral von Spee appeared, and the commerce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich used the island as a supply base.

Mr. and Mrs. Routledge left Southampton in the 90-foot schooner-yacht Mana on February 28, 1913, and reached Easter Island on March 29, 1914. In May the Mana was sent to Talcahuano, the scientists remaining on Easter Island busy with their archæological work.

The 250 Polynesians on the island revolted through an old woman having a vision that the island had been stolen from the old dwellers by the Chilean Government, represented by the sole European on the island, Mr. Edmunds, an Englishman. The natives killed hundreds of the Chilean ranch cattle, and drove the Chilean representative and the scientists to the end of the island. Just as the natives were preparing to murder Edmunds a Chilean warship arrived. The ringleaders were arrested and the chief was deported to Chile, where he died.

RUMOURS OF WAR.

The archæologists then continued their researches among giant monoliths, mysteriously made generations ago and transported by some unknown methods 15 miles from the quarries without the slightest damage. The studies proceeded until the advent of the German squadron, doomed soon to sink under the guns of the avenging British. The Scharnhorst flew the flag of Admiral von Spee and was accompanied by three men-of-war and ten captured vessels. Because of his archæological work, and his desire not to let the Kaiser's men know about it, Mr. Routledge remained away from them. No news of the European war had reached Easter Island.

"Immense stores of meat were bought by the Germans from the Chilean ranch," said Mrs. Routledge to a "Daily Chronicle" correspondent in San Francisco. "They said nothing directly of the war, but after five days rumours began to leak out. They told us that Australia and New Zealand were republics, and that King George was deposed and a republic was formed in Britain! Canada was placed similarly, and India was in flames! German men-of-war had penetrated up the Thames to Chatham and had sunk several British battleships in the river!

"Fantastic as these rumours were, it was our belief that they were not spread out of pure invention, but that credulity had grown by small accretions in long periods of ignorance of the truth. The German fleet and its prize vessels remained at Easter Island six days.

Capt. Routledge then travelled on a passing steamer to the mainland to inspect the Mana, and learnt the first authentic news of the war. Illness held Mr. Routledge for two months, and Mrs. Routledge was alone during 14 weeks, not knowing what kept her husband at Talcahuano.

During this time the German commerce raider, Prinz Eitel Friedrich appeared The French barque Jean, coal-laden, was her prize, and aboard the former German liner were the men of the British ship Kidalton, sunk at sea.

"The Jean lay off the island for a week," said Mrs. Routledge, "whilst the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, violating neutrality, proceeded to transfer the French coal to her bunkers. The barque was dismantled, and when all the coal was aboard the German she was towed out to sea. To add to our annoyance the Germans sent ashore an armed force of men under an officer and erected a large signal station to give news to the commander of the Eitel should any British ships appear 'around the corner.'"

FRENCH BARQUE SUNK.

Describing how the Jean was sunk, Mrs. Routledge said: "Like a bird of prey the Prinz Eitel circled about the Jean, while shots spat at her; if the Prinz missed, she circled about again and fired; and all this time the Jean, light, with no cargo, was rolling heavily in the seas. Mr. Edmunds, sailing master Capt. Gillam and myself are positive the Jean was less than a mile and a half off shore when the Eitel began firing, and the barque drifted to within a half mile of the shore when she sank. And this was another neutrality violation."

Mrs. Routledge climbed the hill one day to see the signal station erected by the Germans. "They do not like to see you here," a native said to her; and she replied "I like still less to see them here.

"The Eitel men," added Mrs. Routledge, "said they had stores enough for four months to the end of April, 1915. Easter Island was an excellent base for them; there was meat in abundance; they could be on the watch for hostile vessels, and could get smooth water for coaling in Cook's Bay. The crews of the Jean and Kidalton were left at Easter Island by the German when he sailed, and there they remained, lamenting their misfortune and their inability to get home. But the Norwegian steamer Nordic called on February 26, and took off the French and English sailors.

"The narrowest escape we had was in the middle of March when the Mana was returning from Chile with Mr. Routledge aboard. The Dresden was prowling about near Talcahuano. Mr. Routledge decided to sail in the afternoon. The Dresden, soon to be destroyed at Juan Fernandez, had that morning captured a coal ship, and was so busy that the Mana wriggled by and got safely away."

From Easter Island the Mana sailed on August 18, 1915, after 16 months' research. At Pitcairn Island they shipped two brothers, Edwin and Charles Young, descendants of Midshipman Young, of the Bounty, and they are aboard her to-day, anxious to fight for England in the war, as are all the crew manning the Mana.

The Mana has travelled 40,000 miles. The scientists have hundreds of unique photographs, showing the immense stone terraces and huge monoliths of Easter Island, by whom horses and men are dwarfed.

U. BOAT PIRATES.

HOW THE NAVY HUNT THEM DOWN.

UNDERSEA PETROL DEPOTS.

The ruses adopted by the enemy to supply his submarines with fuel and stores have been manifold, writes a special correspondent in the "Scotsman." He has full knowledge of the ruses which failed, and for that knowledge he has paid heavily in submarines and supply craft lost. He has returned again and again to tricks which marked the early days of the war, and neutrals must recognise, accordingly, that in taking nothing for granted the British Navy in its methods at sea is but acting as experience has dictated.

In the Mediterranean, the enemy has not been able to maintain the measure of success he achieved at first, and there is evidence that against the ships of war there, as in the North Sea, he is now almost helpless.

It is on record that an enemy submarine was a spectator of an important phase of the final departure from the Gallipoli Peninsula of the Allied forces, but there were risks involved in an attempt to interfere with the operations, and the submarine took no risks.

Submarine supply arrangements in the Mediterranean were not so well advanced when war broke out as they were in the Northern waters. The German had foreseen his difficulties in the North. His purpose had been well defined, and his plans were complete and his depots stocked.

MYSTERIOUS PERISCOPE.

The underwater depots of the German submarine service were not created after the beginning of hostilities. Something of the care which had been bestowed by Germany upon peace-time preparations for the war at sea may be realised from an incident in which two vessels of our County class figured many months ago. The vessels were on duty in the North Sea, out from the eastern edge of the Dogger Bank.

Quite a lively time was experienced on one of the ships when in the distance an object which appeared to be a periscope was seen just lifting above the surface of a very calm sea. The sighting ship was about to warn her neighbour when from the latter vessel also the suspicious object was seen. A pretty game at once developed between the two ships. It was a game which had fatal to submarines of the enemy before, but on this occasion the prospective victim was unresponsive.

The supposed periscope remained where it had first appeared, despite the wiles of the cruisers. The uncertainty did not last very long, and as soon as it was realised that, whatever the object was, it certainly was not a periscope, there was an examination by launch, and the young naval officer in charge of the examining party received what was perhaps the greatest surprise of his career.

The object which had sent the cruisers on a merry dance was a very unpretentious buoy, made in Germany. It was hauled aboard the launch, and the light tackle which held it was carefully gathered in. Then came, swirled in seaweed, heavier tackle which had lain on the ocean floor, and with the heavier tackle came the surprise. Running gear, devised and shackled with great ingenuity, was set free, and the launch crew hauled away happily. Up to the surface hove a great steel tank, and as its crusted top threw off the load of water with a sidelong heave, a voice from the launch remarked, it is said, "What price the Great Eastern!"

Thus was found one of the first petrol-supply depots set under the sea, whilst we were wrangling over domestic affairs, for the use of an enemy who had no thought of war! The tank was carefully examined, and the surprise occasioned by its discovery was no greater than the respect evoked by the skill displayed in its construction. Without difficulty, and in complete safety, the U boats could draw oil fuel from this store, either by bringing it to the surface or by submerging beside it. There was provision for compensation by weight of water for petrol withdrawn.

THE TRAITOR SHIP.

A single shot from a light gun smashed the tank to atoms, and the oil that spread over the surface of the sea was not the last film of oil which from such a source floated far to puzzle the mariners and raise strange tales.

The problem of dealing with the "neutral" supply ship is much more difficult in the Mediterranean than it proved in the North Sea and in northern waters generally. A serious problem enough it was in the north. Trawlers in scores took the risks of war and came out to the fringes of the Dogger Bank to glean what they could fish for information. We are respectful of the rights and feeling of neutrals. But there came a day of reckoning all along the Dogger Bank, and of what was found in the weeding-out that took place many interesting things might be told. Here is an instance.

There was a surprise one breezy dawn for a tiny group of British trawlers on that Bank. Examining destroyers rushed out of the west, and were in the midst of the fishers almost as soon as sighted. Every trawler bore an English number, and every one had certainly done some fishing. There was not a single hold but held some of the spoil of the deep. And there was one hold in particular which seemed well filled.

That was the traitor ship. The "hold" was not much more than a depression. It was a false hold, fitted over the real hold and the real cargo. Under that shallow cupped upper "hold" with its burden of fish there was the real hold with its burden of supplies for submarines, its wireless outfit, its bombs and benzine. She was one of the best examples of her kind taken

The submarine supply ships were very sadly shaken up that week, and none more effectively than one trawler, which was actually a cleverly constructed oil tank, "double skinned" all over! Neutrals have but little reason to grumble if the British Navy has now an inquisitive way with it. The "concrete blocks" which were proved to be oil-cases, the coils of new, nawsers which yielded each its little tank of petrol, the copper-packed "tunnels" of innocent tramp steamers, have not been forgotten.

With his under-water depots failing him, his coast depots discovered and removed, and his supply ships falling into the hands of the British Fleet, the resourceful German looked to the North—and it seemed to him that from the willing West—for cash down—his U boats migth be reached by vessels with supplies. Then came stirring days on the edge of the ice. Little or nothing has been heard of the swift dash upon a certain station up in that bitter No Man's Land, and the silencing of a "voice"—a German voice—which was being raised for the benefit of the U boats and the supply ships of the same.

A WAR ENCYCLOPŒDIA.

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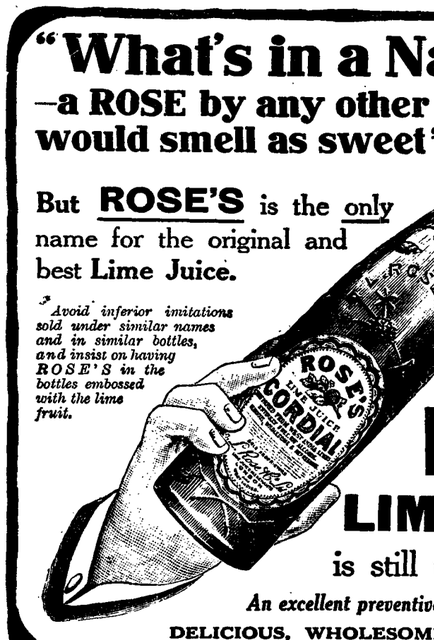

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FACE TO FACE WITH THE KAISER.

BROKEN AND AGED EMPEROR.

ROYAL BANQUET AT NISH DESCRIBED.

STORY OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

STARVING CONSTANTINOPLE.

The "Daily Mail" publishes the following lengthy and interesting communication from a correspondent who attended the Kaiser's recent banquet at Nish and who, after travelling through Turkey, Rumania, Bulgaria and Serbia, escaped to Allied countries.

Yesterday week, Tuesday, January 18, I arrived at Nish from Constantinople.

By a most fortunate coincidence the Kaiser had just made his state entry into Nish at the moment our train arrived. To-day Nish is the headquarters of the German, not the Austrian, army in the Balkans, and the vast arsenal is full to replotion of munitions of war, especially shells for big guns, and the guns themselves.

The town is crammed with Serbian military prisoners, who are allowed to roam about freely and who make no complaint as to their lot.

But to the Kaiser, Nish was under snow. I had hoped to get a view of the Kaiser. As events turned out I was face to face with him directly I left the train. King Ferdinand only a few moments before had received him on his arrival from the west, and the royal couple were walking up and down the platform without ceremony arm in arm.

WHAT A CHANGE!

I had never seen King Ferdinand before, and it was eight years since I had last seen the German Emperor. What a change in the Kaiser! He is not the tall man he is represented to be in his photographs, and beside the great, massive figure of the hawk-nosed Ferdinand, who has a curious ducklike waddle, the great War Lord seemed almost diminutive. The Kaiser wore a long grey coat, a brown fur necklet, and a spiked helmet covered with a sort of khaki-like cloth. The place in which the monarchs promenaded was held by German guards.

The people, among whom were a good many Austrian and one or two Dutch nurses, did not evince that vast amount of curiosity which the Kaiser's appearance would arouse in most of the capitals of Europe.

A TIRED AND BROKEN MAN.

How did the Kaiser look? Well, I will tell. Whether it be due to the fatigues of the war, the effects of the two-day journey, or ill-health, I cannot say. So much is certain. The face was that of a tired and broken man. His hair is white, though his moustache is still suspiciously dark. There was an absence of the old activity, of gesture, of the quick, nervous wheeling about, and the unstable manner of the man of all which I remembered distinctly on my previous encounter with him in 1908.

OUT TO BE PLEASANT.

The Kaiser obviously was out to make himself agreeable. He examined the medals of the Bulgarian soldiers with apparent interest. He chatted with royal affability and smiled to the right and left. None the less he was a greatly aged man. He held in his hand a handkerchief which he was perpetually using, and I noticed later at the banquet that he seemed to require it to assuage the continual coughing.

I also noticed at the banquet that the handkerchief was a huge Turkish affair in red, embroidered with a white Turkish star crescent in the corner.

By dint of great good fortune I succeeded in making myself known to the head of the Bulgarian Press Bureau, M. Romakoff, who most kindly asked me if I would care for a seat at the banquet. It would, he said, be simple but historic. I accepted, and was therefore one of the only four reporters in the room, though I doubt if there will be any more surprised persons in Europe than the august company when they realise that I represented a newspaper certainly not particularly beloved by the War Lord.

I spent the intervening time walking about Nish with two members of the Bulgarian Press Bureau, who spoke excellent French. Nish but a few weeks before had been gaily decorated with the flags of the Entente Allies who had been expected to come to the relief of Serbia. Yet Nish seems already to have settled down in a comparatively contented frame of mind.

So far as I could see, very little damage had been done to the town, in fact practically none. I was assured that business had never been so brisk in the whole history of the place as at present. German soldiers were spending their money freely.

Nearly all the larger houses have been turned into hospitals, whose supplies are gathered from the surrounding country. As I strolled along I noticed the departure of the royal train and the arrival of a munition train, including numerous trucks loaded with Fokkers.

The banquet took place in the Town Hall. The room was profusely decorated with the flags and colours of the Germanic Powers, though those of Austria were not in great evidence in Nish. The Austrians are apparently making Belgrade their headquarters.

NOT LARGELY ATTENDED.

The function was not largely attended. There were many empty places. The band of the Life Guards, about twenty in number, was ensconsed behind a group of palms, and played a programme of music. The tables, three in number, were simply decorated with roses and early spring flowers, yellow predominating.

The repast was well served by Bulgarian soldier servants. Let me do the German military authorities justice by saying that they thoroughly understand the functions of the Press. We had excellent seats close to the royal party, where we could hear the speeches distinctly.

Here and now I do not propose stating the circumstances under which I had been enabled during the past few weeks to witness the great German preparation in the Near East, to travel with comparative freedom throughout the war zone and witness the construction operations for the duplication of the Anatolia railway from Konia to Aleppo in the direction of Egypt.

Lord Northcliffe, who sent me, has full reports of my itinerary, which I shall place at the disposal of the British Government if it desire to see it.

The banquet was of the usual royal stiffness. King Ferdinand sat on the Kaiser's right. On the Kaiser's left was placed the Bulgarian Premier. On the right of King Ferdinand sat General von Falkenhayn. Interested as I was to see the Kaiser, I was hardly less interested in the personality of Falkenhayn, who is the brain of the great Germanic armies. Although a man well into the fifties, he looks, as if he had not yet crossed the half-century mark. He is trim and alert in movement, with close-cropped grey hair, and seems the personification of vigour, vivacity and virility. At any rate he is bearing the strain of war and his tremendous responsibilities well.

KAISER'S FRUGALITY.

From the fact that the Kaiser ate and drank practically nothing at the banquet, I was led to believe the story that he always eats before proceeding to these State functions. Certainly he spent more time in coughing than in eating at Nish.

The speeches took place during the banquet, between the courses, instead of at the end. I have seen it suggested in an English newspaper that the speeches were delivered in English. This is untrue. King Ferdinand's grandiloquent address to the Kaiser was delivered exclusively in German, barring a few phrases in Latin, which he spoke off quite freely and did not read.

General von Falkenhayn was the only other speaker. He rose to respond briefly and simply to the few compliments that King Ferdinand made concerning him.

BISMARCK CIGARS AND COFFEE.

At the close of the dinner the German and Bulgarian National Anthems were played. Bismarck cigars were handed round with the coffee, and the little gathering broke up quite informally. The whole scene left on my mind an impression of simplicity. Here were the great actors in the greatest drama in the world's history performing, not for the benefit of the Kaiser, Ferdinand, or the forty people in the room, but for the whole of Central Europe.

I ran off with the other reporters to the post-office to telegraph my narrative to a neutral country for transmission to "The Daily Mail" only to find the place closed. Evidently the Bulgarian and German Press censors had determined that nothing should leave Nish before it had passed their cynosure. So I wended my way back to the station and rejoined the superb new Balkan train for Vienna, the ultimate destination of the train being Berlin.

I have seen it suggested in British papers that the Balkan Constantinople railway is not working properly. That is absolutely untrue. The train, which consists of entirely brand new carriages, specially turned out for the purpose of impressing the Turks, is splendidly organised.

THE DANGER OF IGNORANCE.

The correspondent continues:—I had not been in London twenty-four hours, without realising a great and dangerous ignorance here as to what Germany is setting about in the Near East. Let me in the next day or two piece together a number of proofs, beginning with a conversation I had with King Ferdinand in the famous Balkanzug (Berlin-Constantinople express), in which I left Nish after my interesting dinner with the Kaiser.

The Balkan express is probably the handsomest train in Europe, and has been designed beyond doubt by the Germans for the purpose of impressing the thousands of people who see it twice a week on its way between Berlin and Constantinople. Every passenger wears a German flag with the words Balkan-zug and the date in his buttonhole. On the day on which I travelled it consisted of four sleeping-cars, one dining-car and one ordinary first and second class carriage.

After the banquet at Nish the Kaiser disappeared in his own royal train in the usual mysterious fashion, no one exactly knowing his destination.

FERDINAND THE LINGUIST.

The Balkan express steamed into the station. The German Bulgarian and Austrian national anthems were played. King Ferdinand and his two sons entered before the rest of the passengers. Unceremoniously, his Majesty entered in the course of the evening into every compartment and made a few general remarks to each person separately. He displayed a remarkable knowledge of languages. In the carriage next to me was the widow of the late German Ambassador in Turkey and her three little daughters, whom King Ferdinand took on his knees and fondled.

When the Bulgar King came into my compartment we, of course, rose, clicked our heels, and bowed. He gave the royal consent to be seated, then spoke in Hungarian to a Hungarian. The other passesgers were two German flying men in Turkish uniform, who with ten others in the train, had been suddenly recalled from Constantinople to take part,, it is said, in forthcoming air raids on England.

King Ferdinand adopts quite the Kaiser's method of speech. He said: "Thanks to God, who has greatly helped us, we can now travel from west to east through conquered territory. In a few days we are going farther. Give my royal salute to all the people of your home country."

PRESSURE ON TURKS.

Constantinople provides a very different story. In Constantinople one realises the war pressure more than in any of the great capitals in the war zone which I have yet visited. I had been there a few months before, but to-day things are much worse. The dearth of the necessities of life is now of an alarming nature. None the less the Germans, who swarm in the streets, the Government offices, and the railway trains, see to it that they themselves are well fed and well provided for in every respect.

The more one sees of the whole German side of this war the more one realises that the care and attention of the entire German people is almost entirely concentrated on the army. Tall and well-dressed German soldiers are on duty everywhere. The German Army in Constantinople consists of really first-rate troops. I see it has been stated in a Salonica communication to "The Times" that the Germans have 50,000 men in Constantinople. I doubt it. I should put the actual number at any one time at 10,000. Constantinople is only a temporary depot.

It was Gallipoli day, the day when the news was made public in Constantinople that the last Englishman had been "driven into the sea." The town was gay with flags. Mobs were passing up and down the streets waving banners and shouting; but a Frenchman who has turned Mohammedan whom I met took a sombre view of things, perhaps because the Frenchman is living under German rule. He said, "Well, they have paid dearly for their victory. The wounded have passed here in endless processions for days in electric cars, horse carriages, and the few remaining motor-cars.

APPROACH OF FAMINE.

The condition of affairs approaches famine. The electric tramway-car service has now practically disappeared. In the matter of prices I took careful notes. Sugar is 5s. a lb. and coffee 6s. The Government have advanced even the price of cigarettes about 40 per cent. Matches are 3d. a box. Of paraffin oil there is none left. Chocolate is finished. Cheese is unobtainable, apart from the horrible Turkish kind. Mutton has advanced 40 per cent., and beef cannot be had. The small Turkish eggs which were four a penny seven months ago are now 2d. each. There is no rice. Fish is as plentiful as usual.

But none of these factors seems to interfere with the movement of the great German war machine. If the Turkish population goes short, the German private soldier gets his full ration every day.

One of my instructions from "The Daily Mail" on leaving London was to try to find out from the Turks what the German plans are. Among many other efforts I called at the Turkish Foreign Office and endeavoured to see Halil Bey. After four abortive attempts to reach him I succeeded. The Foreign Office, like every other Government department, is full of Germans. Halil gave me his view of the German occupation. He said:—

"We Turks need German business initiative. We do not possess it. Yet look what Germany did for Rumania. Germany reorganised Rumania, set her on her feet and she is now rich and prosperous and full of enterprise. The Germans are with us only for the duration of the war. They will help Turkey to become a wealthly nation. See what the Germans are doing for us in Anatolia. There we have two hundred German non-commissioned officers teaching our people modern farming." I said little but thought much.

INTERVIEW WITH ENVER.

Subsequently I obtained an interview with Enver Pasha, who wears an Iron Cross of the First Class, low down on the left breast. When I asked if it were true that England was prepared to make a separate peace with Turkey, and whether it would have any effect. Enver replied: "It is too late. We have learned that the Entente Powers had designed to hand over Constantinople to Russia. That compelled us to join Germany and the other Central Powers."

Referring to the Gallipoli campaign, he said: "If the English had only had the courage to rush more ships through the Dardanelles they could have got to Constantinople, but their delay enabled us thoroughly to fortify the peninsula. But even had the British ships got to Constantinople it would not have availed them much. Our plan was to retire our army to the surrounding hills and Asia Minor and leave the town at their mercy. They would not have destroyed it. The result would have been simply an impasse.

The view of the German officers whom I met both at the Pera Palace and the Continental Hotels is exactly that of Enver, only more vehemently expressed.

The Turks have no real dislike for the English. German officers are free in expressing their loathing, though full of admiration for the fighting capacity of our soldiers. The general trend of expression was to the effect that they would destroy the Suez Canal from one end to the other if necessary and refill it with sand. One and all admitted they had no chance of getting to Paris.

Their view was—many of them had fought in the west—that they had walled off the whole English and French armies, thus enabling the German, Austrian, Bulgarian, Turkish, and Arabian forces to operate freely in the east.

Nearly all the shops in Constantinople are closed. The only means of getting about at night is by the aid of electric torches.

The correspondent, continuing his narrative, says:—

Getting into an enemy town in war time is difficult, and getting out some times much more so. I had been nine days in Constantinople and began to fear that I was being watched. The German system is simple but effective. If a suspect is of sufficient importance three or four detectives are told off to follow his movements, one at a time.

Something made me think that a few innocent and harmless papers which I had with me had been examined in my room at the hotel. I rearranged them in different order. In the evening when I returned they had obviously been disturbed, so I determined to get away as quickly as possible. At that moment the news was published in Constantinople in the very attenuated newspapers appearing there that the Kaiser was coming to Belgrade. The desire to see him face to face if possible and also the wish to get out of Constantinople set me to work thinking how to get a permit.

HALIL'S HIGH SPIRIT.

I bethought myself of Halil Bey, the Foreign Minister. To my surprise the old man saw me at once. His is a very different reception room from that of Enver Pasha. It is gloomy and dirty, without electricity or even an oil lamp. It is lit by one or two candles. I explained that it was my desire to have the great honour of seeing the All-Highest War Lord, and wished to go to Belgrade.

The old man was in such high spirits over Gallipoli that after a little judicious flattery I succeeded in getting a letter to the Prefect of Police at Stambul, and in order that he should see me instantly Halil gave me his card. I lost no time in getting to Stambul. It was rather like entering the lions' den but it had to be done.

The Prefect informed me that the only way of getting to Belgrade was by the German military train. I mentioned that I had had the honour of an interview with Enver Pasha, and felt sure his Excellency would do anything to facilitate my movements. "I will see if it can be done," said the Prefect. "Please leave your passport and call in the morning."

With a good deal of trepidation I returned next morning and found the passport marked in Turkish, not only with permission to leave, but with actual permission to travel by the military train. At 11.30 I arrived at the railway station at Stambul, and found myself in a queerly assorted company, consisting of men of the German Red Cross service, German officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

WONDERFUL BRIDGE REPAIRS.

Does anyone in Britain realise the wonderful work done by the Germans in repairing the broken railway bridges in Serbia. It has been rapid and substantial. It is the rebuilding of these bridges which enables the Germans to get to Constantinople so speedily now.

Not only are the Germans thorough, but also extremely cunning. I heard in my journey that in the event of Greece being invaded by the Bulgars the Greeks would be deceived by dressing up whole Bulgar regiments in German uniforms. Those uniforms, in immense quantities, are now at Nish. That did not convince me that the Germans will make an attack upon Salonica. They have a very healthy respect for General Sarrail, the Allied commander, by reason of their failure to take Verdun. The Turks, by the way, are afraid of the Salonica expedition, and are heavily entrenched to the south of Adrianople, feeling that the Allied troops may make an attack on Constantinople from the north-west.

A London evening paper suggested yesterday that my fortunate meeting with the Kaiser was a matter of luck. It was not quite that. I was making for Belgrade, but as we approached the station at Nish a German non-commissioned officer looked out of the window, saw the flags and decorations, and shouted so that the whole of the occupants of the corridor train could hear, "Unser Kaiser ist hier" (our Emperor is here). That is how my good fortune came about.

Many messages have reached me congratulating me upon my account of the banquet at Nish. May I say here that not even the Kaiser himself, with that awful cough of his, was more uncomfortable than I was for had I been recognised by one of the secret service officers who were around the Kaiser, or by any other person who had happened to see me before—for this is not my first journey during the war to the Near East—there would have been a short and simple ceremony against the wall of the town hall in which I should have played the principal part.

RUMANIAN FEELING.

The only really peaceful time I had after I left London on December 6 was four days I spent among the delightful Rumanians, and I think it right that the Entente Allies should realise that they owe a great deal not only to the attitude of the Rumanian people but to the strictness with which, I believe, the Rumanian Government prevent food, coal, and other necessities from entering Austria or Turkey.

Little Rumania occupies an extraordinary position in the war. Surrounded by warring nations, she herself is an oasis of peace, at any rate to a correspondent of "The Daily Mail" in enemy countries. I stayed at the Hotel Frascati in Bucarest, and thoroughly enjoyed my four days of freedom from personal anxiety.

The following little instance of Rumanian feeling is indicative. On the second evening after my arrival I went to the Casino de Paris. A party of Germans who had evidently been dining well, whistled and made other noises when the band played the "Marseillaise." Then company present loudly applauded the band.

Shortly afterwards one of the Teutons offered the bandmaster a twenty-mark note to play "Die Wacht am Rhein." The bandmaster, although willing to take the twenty marks, said that not only would the musicians decline to play it, but even if he could induce them to do so, he would not be answerable for the consequences from the people assembled.

CRAZY FOR WAR.

Rumania is pro-Ally and especially pro-French. Through her particular hatred of Austria and especially Hungary, the whole Rumanian Army is crazy for war. In the course of my four days various introductions brought me in contact with a good many Rumanian officers. They are dissatisfied with the slowness with which the Entente Powers are progressing in the war, but are firm believers in their eventual victory, and they assured me that no influence and no pressure could induce them to join with Germany.

It is a great pity that the British Government does not take steps to make the work of the British Army and Navy known in Rumania. Their natural sympathy with the French and Italians induces the newspapers to publish a great deal of news about the French Army and Italian Army. The Germans, on their side, actually publish a number of newspapers in the Rumanian language. Bribery is rife. German propaganda has many objects, but chiefly that of keeping Rumania neutral.

GERMAN MISREPRESENTATION.

The principal German device is to exaggerate every mishap to the Allies and point out to Rumanians how hopeless is the task of England, France, Russia, and Italy. Their chief theme when I was there was the Dardanelles, and both by letterpress and pictorial representation they published continuously information about defeats of the English which, beyond question, has had a certain bad effect.

On the other hand, the Rumanians are good judges of the Prussian character, and rather than be brought under their heel they would, I believe, fight to the last man. The fates of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro are not happy reading for this little people.

SOFIA PRACTICALLY GERMAN.

From Bucarest I went to Sofia. The suspicious Bulgars effectively prevent anyone from looking out of the windows of the trains, for the windows are now covered with good, thick white paint. In Sofia I was practically in Germany. Swaggering German officers were everywhere. The occupation was as firmly established as in Constantinople.

In Sofia I got back to bread tickets again. This time the bread was black. There was no sugar whatever in Bulgaria, and coal is short. Prices are not as high as in Constantinople, but the Bulgarian people are suffering a lot. That seems to follow the Germans. Wherever they go there is a shortage of food and other supplies.

I shall not presume in these articless to say anything about politics, but anyone who has travelled, as I have during the war, in Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey—I omit Entente countries—must realise that one of the most certain ways of shortening the war is by bringing about internal dissensions, not only in Germany but among the population of her subjugated Allies, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey, by what the Germans themselves call stomach-pressure.

There seems to be still a small amount of silver in circulation in Sofia, but the Bulgars, who have always been poor, are realising now a degree of poverty under their German masters such as, if properly emphasised, must, in my opinion, bring about eventual trouble with the Prussian bully, who is at present cajoling them with gifts and promises.

In a dacoity case at Masuigudi, (Ootacamund) both the accused with hand-cuffs on have escaped from the Masuigudi police station. The District Superintendent of Police is personally investigating the matter.

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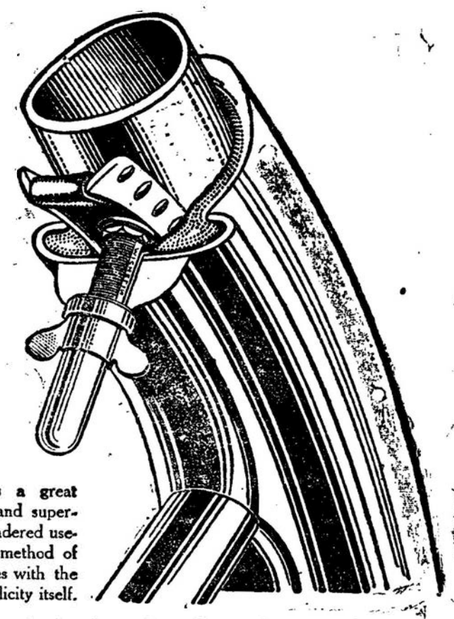

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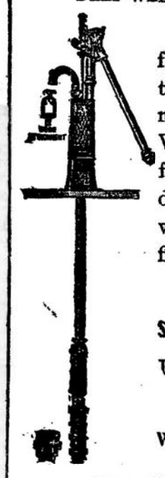

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